The Outlook

MAY 17, 1913

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Contributing Editor

A Century of Peace and its Lesson

A cordial welcome—official, personal, and social—was accorded last week in New York to the delegates from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and the city of Ghent in Belgium, who have come to America to join in an International Conference of the committees which are planning for the fit celebration of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent and of a hundred years of peace between English-speaking nations. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate presided over the Conference. Lord Weardale, the head of the British delegation, pointed out not only that we should rejoice in the fact itself, but, as he put it, that "it ought to be a lesson to all mankind; that we should like it to be almost a manual of instruction to the youth that they should read in the history of the last one hundred years how, in spite of many difficulties, of constant possibilities of conflict, we have been able, thanks in the first place to the admirable agreement which has kept the Great Lakes and that long frontier from fortification, and, above all, to the good feeling and good-fellowship of the British-American people, to avoid any serious menace." And Sir Edmund Walker, the head of the Canadian delegation, affirmed that nothing could do more to insure eventual peace for all the world than this example of the way in which one-quarter of the world can be inspired by peace. The history of this movement and of the historical events it commemorates has been outlined more than once in The Outlook. The Conference which has just taken place in New York had for its chief purpose the settlement of a definite programme for the celebration and for the international permanent memorials. The memorials agreed upon in the final report of the executive committee are numerous and interesting. They include:

First: The erection of two monuments, identical in design and inscription, in Washington and London. It is proposed that the foundation stones of these two monuments shall be laid at the same time, by the King of England and the President of the United States, and that at the time of the ceremony the English-speaking world shall recognize the significance of the moment by a five minutes' cessation of all business.

Second: The institution of traveling scholarships and exchange professorships; the compiling of a history of the one hundred years; the erection of commemorative tablets as memorials to individual events; religious services; a commemorative celebration in Ghent, where the treaty was signed in December, 1814.

Third: The erection of permanent memorials and monuments along the American-Canadian frontier, including arches over the Quebec-Miami and Vancouver-Los Angeles highways where they cross the boundary. Among the monuments to be erected along the Canadian border will also be a bridge over the Niagara River near Niagara Falls, and a bridge, accompanied by water-gates and possibly a tunnel, at Detroit.

The complete programme of celebration by Great Britain, Canada, Ghent, and the United States separately, and by combined action internationally, will be both elaborate and impressive. It will be outlined fully in The Outlook hereafter. An International Committee appointed by the New York Conference will begin active work immediately. The attention and interest evinced in the press as to this Conference and the participation of so many distinguished men and women in the reception of our visitors have given added proof that the subject is of National importance and universal significance.

The Peace Congress and the American Peace Society

The American Peace Congress which held its session last week in St. Louis is composed of a number of peace societies, among them the American Peace and Arbitration League, and the American Peace Society. The action taken at the Congress which has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

caused, perhaps, the widest comment was not an action taken by the Congress itself, but by one of the constituent societies. This was the removal of the name of Dr. Lyman Abbott from the roll of Honorary Vice-Presidents of the American Peace Society. The reason given for this action was that Dr. Abbott had signed a petition of another society whose representatives were present at this Congress—the Navy League of the United States. This petition asked for two things: first, for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy, in order that the navy might be made more efficient by having younger officers in high positions and thus securing fleet commanders with longer experience than the navy can now have; and, second, "a continuing and consistent programme of naval construction, to be formulated by a Council of National Defense duly authorized by Congress." In amplifying this statement of a "policy for building up the navy" the petition declared that "To fix the country's standard, the proposed Council of National Defense should take into consideration National defense, American policies, and the naval programmes and military strength of possible opponents." The petition included no request for more battle-ships. It is evident that by its action the American Peace Society was willing to place itself on record against the reorganization of the personnel of the navy and against a consistent naval policy of construction with a view to National defense. There are undoubtedly some Americans who hold that peace will be promoted by a policy of rendering the army and navy inefficient. This is not the position of the American Peace and Arbitration League, or of the Carnegie Peace Foundation. It apparently is the position now of the American Peace Society. The theory that peace does not always follow as a result of inability to defend one's self was amusingly illustrated at St. Louis during the Congress. A Peace delegate, on the way to a disarmament session, got into a fight with a pickpocket who had seized his purse. The Peace delegate was a poor fighter, and it was necessary for two other men to come to his rescue. One of these received a black eye. The purse was restored after the arrival of a policeman had brought about peace. The petition of the Navy League is one which, for the sake of international peace as well as for the efficiency of our navy, should be carefully considered by the American people and the American Congress. It has received eight hundred signatures, among them those of the Presidents of Yale, Princeton, and California Universities, publishers, authors, professors, Governors, and men in various positions of public life, including, it is interesting to note, the entire Supreme Court of one of the States. Dr. Abbott's view of the relation between international peace and international justice will be found in a signed editorial on another page.

The Police Graft Citadel Shaken

Mr. Whitman, the District Attorney of New York City, struck a straight and telling blow at the very center of police corruption in convicting last week the four Inspectors, Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha, and Thompson. The charge against them was not bribery, but conspiracy to suppress evidence. Instead of lessening the importance of the case, this under the circumstances increases it; while indictments for bribery still stand against the Inspectors, and will doubtless be pressed unless one or more of the convicted men seeks for mercy by complete confession. The vital thing in the present war against police blackmail is not to show that this man or that man has been guilty of extorting bribes, but to expose and extirpate the complex conspiracy by which police criminals have systematically imposed, collected, and divided regular toll from vice. If such a system exists (and who now can doubt it?), its vicious strength lies in the mutual support of the criminals by perjury. To disentangle this net of perjury, to frighten minor accomplices into confession, to make each man "higher up" feel that his doom threatens—this is what Mr. Whitman has done in making so clear a case against the four Inspectors that the jury brought in their verdict with no hesitation whatever. In his final argument the District Attorney said: "If the Police Department, its leaders and commanders, can conspire to defeat the law, it means an end of civilized government. They are guilty of crimes more dangerous than bribery." The facts are that step by step the connection was being shown between the keeper of a disorderly house and the patrolman who collected for the police, the patrolman and his captain, and so on up, when these Inspectors united in a desperate attempt to keep out of reach those witnesses whose testimony was necessary

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and conclusive. The plain course of justice was squarely blocked for the minute. Patiently and logically the prosecutor bent to the work of removing the obstruction; he obtained the confession of Captain Walsh, he convicted one patrolman of perjury and another of extortion, and he forced a lawyer to plead guilty to tampering with a witness. Thus the screen before the Inspectors fell and their conspiracy was clear as day—so clear that they evidently expected conviction. Again the road seems open to that full exposure of the grafting system which is needed to stir the public to reorganization of the police force, and to give heart to the many honest police officers who dare not oppose openly those who hold the reins of power. The sight of four convicted Inspectors going handcuffed to jail and the recollection of a lieutenant convicted of murder have shaken the prestige and power of the police grafters as nothing has done in New York's history for twenty years.

Two Suffrage Demonstrations

Suffragists are coming to measure the success of each year's campaign by the size of the annual procession in New York City. If this tradition has grown quickly, so have their parades. The advocates of votes for women have reason to be gratified by the size of their most recent demonstration, held on Saturday, May 3. Twenty thousand women and men (estimated by the antis as exactly 9,613, and by the suffragists at over 30,000) marched from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street, taking over two hours to perform that most important function of all parades—the passing of a given point. The women marched in excellent order. The reception accorded them by the large crowd that lined the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue was both respectful and considerate, but, it must be added, there was almost an entire absence of enthusiasm—there was a little clapping now and then at some special feature of the procession, but practically no cheering at all. One palpable hit, acknowledged as such by not a few anti-suffragists, attracted the amused attention of many spectators. The suffragists engaged a room overlooking the windows of the anti-suffrage headquarters, and suspended therefrom a large yellow banner inscribed as follows:

"They say that the home is the woman's sphere;
Then what are the antis doing here?"

That suggests the very difficulty of any movement against woman suffrage. Most of the women who wish to be free from the burden of suffrage wish for the same reason to be free from the burden of opposing it. This open-air demonstration in favor of woman suffrage was preceded the night before by a great meeting in the Metropolitan Opera-House. The gathering was addressed by Dr. Anna Shaw and by Mr. Roosevelt. This was Mr. Roosevelt's first public confession of faith in the suffrage movement to be made under the auspices of a suffrage organization. All who believe that law and order are more important than the temporary advantage of any particular ism or propaganda should be gratified by the firm stand taken by both Dr. Shaw and Mr. Roosevelt in opposition to the militant "arsonettes" of England. American suffragists as a whole have so far regarded themselves as neither beyond nor above the law they sought to change; but that a strong undercurrent of impatience with the constitutional method of protest exists even here may be judged by the fact that the loudest and most spontaneous applause of the evening came during the taking of the collection, when a woman offered to the Suffrage Association one hundred dollars "in honor of Mrs. Pankhurst."

Woman Suffrage Defeated by Suffragettes

A bill which would have given the suffrage to about six million women was defeated last week in the House of Commons by a vote of 266 to 219. The significance is seen only when it is remembered that last year practically the same measure came much closer to passing—the vote was 222 to 208—and that in this Parliamentary stage, namely, the second reading, woman suffrage bills have in seven instances secured a majority vote. Thus, instead of being aided by the lawlessness of the militant faction, their ultimate purpose has been retarded. Cable reports fully recognize this, and ascribe the result to the "militant madness," adding that serious women suffragists do not deny that the defeat of the bill and their loss of the franchise is due to what is called Pankhurstism. The proposed bill would have made it possible for women over twenty-five years of age to vote if they had the household qualification the possession of which now allows a man to vote, or if they were wives of men having that household qualification. Meanwhile public indignation against the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"arsonettes" has been even more inflamed by the finding of a clockwork explosive machine in St. Paul's Cathedral near the Bishop's Throne, and by new cases of arson and other outrageous acts. Whether ignorance or intention made the St. Paul's bomb fail to explode, the act was one of vandalism, desecration, and reckless disregard of human and national rights.

The Love Letters of the Brownings

To pay thirty-two thousand dollars for a package of some one else's love letters may seem, to the practical mind, rather an extravagant way of spending money. When, however, that package contains five hundred letters between a man and a woman each equally great as both poet and lover, all cause for surprise vanishes. The recent sale in London of the letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning calls forth this comment. The widespread interest in these letters was not, of course, dependent upon any transitory curiosity as to what they contained; for they have been accessible in book form for some fourteen years. Rather their appeal lay in their intrinsic literary and spiritual significance. It is too late now to discuss the propriety of their publication—Robert Browning himself left no directions to guide his executors. But it is never too late to say that the world has seldom witnessed a more justifiable violation of personal privacy. Both literature and life were enriched when the love story of the Brownings became the common property of all. When these letters were first published, The Outlook said: "Students of psychology will find in these letters interesting material for a study of life; students of poetry will find in them some side-lights thrown not so much on the methods of producing poetry as on the spirit out of which poetry comes forth; true lovers will delight in them as a manifestation of true love—a manifestation such as history has never and fiction has rarely if ever paralleled." Was it wrong for the world to grasp at the inspiration which these letters contained? We do not believe so.

New Laws for Social Justice

That the progressive movement crosses party lines has been shown in an extraordinary fashion by the record of the New York Legislature. Here was a body of lawmakers dominated by Tammany. In each House the leader was a Tammany man. In some respects the character of the Legislature was even lower than the New York average, which is none too high. Though nothing which occurred during the session of the Legislature involved such a scandal as that which has too often made the New York Legislature a reproach to the State, there was evidence enough of a low standard of intelligence and public morals. In spite of all this, the Legislature which has just adjourned has passed a body of laws affecting conditions of life and labor that are probably in advance of any similar legislation in any State of the Union. These laws received the support of the legislators irrespective of party. In fact, they had a non-partisan origin. They were formulated by the Factory Investigating Commission which was appointed after the Asch factory fire with its horrifying loss of life. They would, of course, never have been passed if it had not been for the uprising last year—an uprising which created in three months a new party devoted to progressive principles and which put the control of the victorious party into the hands of those who constitute its progressive wing. Politicians are sensitive to such evidence of public determination. Even the most hardened machine man cannot ignore such a movement as that. Thus it happened that the same election which put Tammany in control of the Legislature made possible the enactment of these progressive laws. They are about a score in number. They not only regulate such matters as child labor, labor in tenement-houses, labor of women, conditions of health in the factories and in the houses of employees, but they put the whole matter of the regulation of labor conditions upon a basis of efficiency. The principle involved in these laws is that of establishing general standards which are to be applied in every particular case by an administrative authority. A parallel may be found in laws which establish reasonable railway rates and then leave to a railway commission the determination of what rates are reasonable. In this instance the administrative body consists of the State Commissioner of Labor and a newly created Industrial Board of which the Commissioner is to be chairman. This principle is a very sound one. Of course the efficiency of these laws will depend upon the competency of the administrative officials. Governor Sulzer has shown his interest in making these laws effective by sending in the appoint-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ment of John Mitchell as Commissioner of Labor—an appointment rejected by the State Senate. Mr. Mitchell is so well known as a high type of labor leader that the rejection of his appointment can be due only to unworthy political considerations. As important as the passage of these laws to be administered is the selection of the right kind of administrators who will be charged with putting the laws into practice.

The Direct Primary Movement in New York

Though they allowed such laws as these to pass, and though they enacted a workmen's compensation law which in spite of obvious defects is better than no such law at all, the Tammany members of the Legislature, with the aid and comfort of Republican machine leaders, resisted effectively the enactment of proper primary measures. It is in the primary that the boss wields his power. If he can nominate the candidates for office, he is not greatly concerned as to who elects them. In New York State the primary laws have been very bad. They have made the little boss a power in the little community and the big boss a power in the big community, and both little and big bosses efficient servants of those who want to use the machinery of government for getting and keeping special and unearned privileges. Governor Hughes saw this, made his fight, and was beaten; renewed his fight, and then, before it was finished, retired to become a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In the campaign which defeated Mr. Stimson and elected Mr. Dix many of those who include themselves among the "best element" found after election that they had been used by the bosses to defeat primary reform. Under the guise of establishing something that was called direct primaries, the Democratic machine, under the adroit leadership of Tammany, enacted a measure which made the conditions, if possible, even worse. The bosses had been too adroit. They had done the one thing that made voters of all parties realize that they had common cause against the boss. Governor Sulzer saw the significance of the resulting situation, and made it perfectly clear that he was going to carry on a fight against boss control of the primary. He summoned to his aid men of all parties, and met with a response that showed that he had read correctly the signs of the times. He had a bill drafted and had it submitted to the Legislature. With cynical disregard of public opinion, the Legislature defeated Governor Sulzer's bill and in its place passed one that was an insult to the intelligence of the New York electorate. This bill the Governor vetoed, with a message that was a challenge to his opponents.

Governor Sulzer's Primary Campaign

Now that the Legislature has adjourned, Governor Sulzer has again called together men of the Democratic, the Republican, and the Progressive parties and has appointed committees to carry on a campaign throughout the State in anticipation of the reassembling of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a suitable primary law. The people who form these committees are behind the Governor's bill. It is a bill which would put into operation a real direct primary. The points on which we believe it might be amended with advantage we shall not here discuss, because they are subordinate to the main purpose of the measure. That purpose is altogether in the interests of the people of the State. The fact that Governor Sulzer has succeeded in getting together people of all parties in this movement for direct primaries shows the advance that the movement itself has made since Governor Hughes made an appeal to the people on behalf of what was a wing of one party. The coming together of progressives of all parties is, moreover, a slight indication that the alignment of parties in the near future may result in a Progressive and Conservative division.

President Wilson in New Jersey

President Wilson lately dropped the affairs of the Nation to resume his activities in the public affairs of New Jersey. He journeyed from Washington, the capital of the Nation, to Trenton, the capital of the State, to urge, in conference and in public address, the Democratic legislators and leaders to put through legislation which he had advocated as Governor for the change of the present system in selecting juries. The change he advocated has been opposed by certain men identified with machine politics in the Democratic party of the State. The President's journey to Trenton was therefore interpreted as the resumption of the conflict which he had with these same men while he was Governor. Whatever

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

may be thought of the President's action, it evinced moral independence and persistence. The issue which took him to Trenton is not one which has greatly stirred the people of the State. Perhaps it ought to have done so. Certainly it is not unimportant that the juries which form one of the essential parts of our courts should be freed altogether from partisan political influence. As a matter of fact, however, this issue has not kept the people of New Jersey aroused; it has not been predominant in discussion among citizens. It is a serious matter for the President of the United States to engage actively in a conflict that pertains purely to State questions, even though they are questions that concern his own State. From the time that he becomes President he belongs as a leader, not to any one State, but to the Nation. It is said that in such a case as this the President is the leader of his party in his State. That is a mistake. When he assumed the larger leadership, he had to give up the smaller. It is impossible for a man to be general-in-chief and captain at the same time. It is further said that in this case it was a matter of unfinished business; that he had undertaken a task, and that loyalty to those who had joined with him made it incumbent upon him to put the matter through and not leave them in the lurch. It is true that under certain circumstances an issue of such great proportion might arise in any State that the Governor who had started to lead his forces might find it his duty to continue the contest even after having been called into the service of the Nation. In such a case it would seem more in keeping with the dignity and duty of his Presidential office to call those who are responsible for the conduct of the State affairs into consultation and conference with him at the Nation's capital. President Wilson has evidently thought the issue of importance enough to continue the fight, and has chosen to do so by going to the State leaders rather than calling the State leaders to him. However it may be in this case, we do not believe that the course which the President has followed is one which should be followed generally.

The New Collector of the Port of New York

Qualities indispensable for the Collector of the Port of New York are firmness, fearlessness, integrity, and executive ability of a high order. John Purroy Mitchel, who has accepted President Wilson's appointment to this office (subject to confirmation by the Senate, which is beyond doubt), possesses just those qualities. Even when, as The Outlook believes, his judgment was at fault in the investigation of the Board of Water Supply and in the subway matter, no one for a moment questioned his high motive and civic earnestness; while, first as Commissioner of Accounts and later as President of the Board of Aldermen and in his work with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and in other ways, he has been invariably a strong influence for economy and efficiency. Rarely does an appointment of this grade receive such wide commendation as being in the public interest. Politically the appointment seems to have been a satisfactory settlement of the difference of opinion between Senator O'Gorman and Secretary McAdoo as to the desirable course. The result, on the other hand, must be anything but satisfactory to Mr. Murphy, although, following the usual Tammany course, he professes friendly acquiescence in what he cannot help. If not classed as a fighting anti-Tammany man, Mr. Mitchel is at least a non-Tammany man with instincts opposed to most Tammany methods. We venture to predict that politics will play small part in his administration as Collector. One of the best possible wishes that can be made for Mr. Mitchel is that, when he ceases to be Collector, he may retire with the same sense of duty performed and advance made that the Collector now at the end of his work must have. Uncompromising in dealing with violators of the law, able in organization, clear-headed, and beyond the faintest imputation of political chicanery, Mr. Loeb has earned the respect and gratitude of all good citizens, regardless of party. Doubtless he has made enemies, but they are of a kind whose enmity proves fidelity to the execution of law and to the enforcement of justice.

The Anti-Alien Land Law Problem

No sooner had the Webb Bill passed the two houses of the California Legislature than the attention of the country was called to the fact that the same situation as regards alien land law legislation existed in Arizona. In fact, the bill now before the Legislature of Arizona is more radical than that passed by California, and corresponds more closely to the bills abandoned in California. It directly prohibits aliens who have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not declared their intentions of becoming citizens from acquiring land, and as such declarations from the Japanese are now generally refused when offered, the bill is equivalent to a prohibition of Japanese landownership; it has passed the lower house of Arizona, but last week appeared to be in abeyance, probably awaiting the outcome of the California question. It is supposed that the representations made by the Japanese Government to that of the United States as regards the California situation include also a protest against that in Arizona. It is commonly reported that Viscount Chinda has diplomatically represented to our State Department that the Japanese Government considers the California bill contrary both to the treaty and to the spirit of international friendly relations. Governor Johnson, of California, in accordance with his courteous promise to President Wilson that a reasonable time should elapse before the Webb Bill was signed, to give opportunity for any communications on the subject from the National Government, has refrained, up to the time of writing, from signing the bill. As finally passed, the bill is essentially as outlined in The Outlook last week, with the exception that an amendment was adopted, adding to Section 2 (which allows aliens not eligible to citizenship to acquire and enjoy and transfer land so far as prescribed by existing treaty) a clause giving this class of aliens the specific right to lease lands for agricultural purposes for a term not exceeding three years. There has been a rather general expression of opinion by the press of the country that the Webb Bill, as passed, does not controvert the Treaty of 1911, since, in the first place, it expressly guarantees all treaty rights; and, secondly, the Treaty of 1911 does not contain a general and sweeping "most favored nation clause." Even more general is the expression of belief that action should be taken promptly to obtain from the United States Supreme Court final and authoritative decisions as to rights under the existing treaty, and also on the question ultimately involved as to rights of naturalization. Apart from the legal aspect, it is more and more apparent that the large question at the bottom of all such agitations as this alien land law matter and the Californian school question of a few years ago is the widespread belief in the Pacific States that there is, or may be, danger of a wave of Oriental immigration. Mr. Woehlke, in his article in The Outlook last week, brought this out forcefully when he said, "The presence of Asiatics in large numbers will always make of California a potential powder barrel." Whether this alarm is justified or not, the vital point is that the question involved is a National one; if more positive action to keep out Asiatic immigration is desired by California, her recourse is to President and Congress; and, on the other hand, it is the duty of the National Government in the future to take the initiative, both through diplomacy and, if needed, through legislation, and thereby prevent such excited agitation as we have lately seen on the one hand in California and on the other hand in Japan.

The Tariff Bill Passes

The passage of the Underwood Tariff Bill by the House of Representatives on May 8 was beyond doubt a tactical triumph for Mr. Underwood as leader of his party; and the President's intimate supporters consider that, as the bill passed contains all the essential features upon which he laid stress, including free wool and the provision for free sugar in the future, it is also a personal triumph for the President. The bill was passed by a vote of 281 to 139. Five Democrats refused to vote with the party, while four Progressives, two Republicans, and one Representative classed as an Independent Republican (Mr. Kent, of California) voted with the Democrats. The bill now goes to the Senate, while the lower house will take up the currency question, and, following the party tactics employed in the tariff matter, will try to find in caucus some measure upon which united party action may be had; if this fails, the currency question will go over to the regular session. Mr. Underwood's final comment on the tariff bill which bears his name is, in effect, that it keeps the Democratic party's promises to the people and that he is confident "that it will bring real relief to the American people in reducing the high cost of living and better adjustment of our business conduct under modern methods." On the other hand, Mr. Payne, whose name is attached to the present tariff law, asserted that the new bill is a menace to the prosperity of the country and that "it aids foreign laborers by throwing open our markets, and discriminates against laborers in the United States, who are forced to meet unjust competition and an enormous increase of imports from foreign countries."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

State versus Nation

The United States Commerce Court has reaffirmed two orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The first is the Commission's order to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to lower its rates on coal; the second, and more discussed, decision is that in the conflict between inter-State and intra-State rates. A railway runs from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Dallas, Texas. Most of its course is in the State of Texas. That State has prescribed certain transportation rates for freight. In proportion to the distance, they are lower than is the inter-State rate from Shreveport to Dallas. Now, Shreveport and Dallas are competitors for the trade of the intervening territory, most of which is of course situated in Texas. But such an adjustment of freight charges handicaps Shreveport. It ought not to be thus handicapped. The right of the State of Texas to impose rates is admitted. They must not interfere with inter-State commerce rates. Congress alone has power to regulate inter-State commerce. The pervading purpose of the inter-State commerce law is to prevent unfair discrimination against persons and localities engaged in that commerce. Acting on this, the Shreveport shippers and dealers filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Commission found that there was unjust discrimination as alleged, and made an order requiring its removal. The Commission also found that the inter-State commodity rates in question were not unreasonable. As the unlawful discrimination against Shreveport was caused by imposing intra-State rates "lower than the petitioner is justly entitled to charge," that petitioner may increase his Texas rates, for, as the Court says, when the Commission's order was made, it relieved the petitioner from further obligation to observe the Texas rates. The decision is of interest as possibly foreshadowing the United States Supreme Court's decision in the similar Minnesota rate case, which, since 1911, has been before that Court for final adjudication. Certainly no State should regulate railway rates of traffic moving wholly within its borders in a manner to kill traffic with competing localities outside of the State. This is specially true in the Shreveport case, for the Court finds that the Texas rates "were prescribed not with reference to their intrinsic reasonableness, . . . but with the undisguised intention of giving preference and advantage to the dealers of that State as against their competitors in Louisiana and other States." Of all public questions, that of the conflict between the States and the Nation is just now the most conspicuous. In respect to this conflict, the Commerce Court reaffirms the principle that the right of the State to control the movement of its internal commerce and the instrumentalities so employed is not unlimited.

Putting in Force the Seventeenth Amendment

As heretofore stated in The Outlook, a sufficient number of States have ratified by their Legislatures the joint resolution of the Sixty-second Congress amending the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for the direct election of United States Senators. The Secretary of State has been officially advised of such action by thirty-five States, and unofficial information is authentic that one other State, at least, has taken the necessary action, which provides the required number of thirty-six, or three-quarters of the forty-eight States. As soon as the last necessary official ratification is reported, the Secretary of State will issue his announcement certifying that the Amendment has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States. To put in force the Amendment, however, it will be necessary for each State, through its Legislature, to provide by statute for the changed manner of electing its Senators; that is, each State must provide the means for getting the names of the Senatorial candidates upon the State ticket. In States in which nominations are made by primary election it will be necessary by statute to provide that the names of Senatorial candidates be placed on the primary election ballots, and then, after nomination, that their names be properly certified to be placed upon the official election ballots. During the next two years there may arise some complications due to neglect by Legislatures either now in session or next year to act, or due to the fact that in some States Legislatures meet only every two years. The first general test of the Amendment will come in November, 1914, at which time Senators whose terms expire March 4, 1915, will be re-elected, or others elected in their place. Because there can be no compulsory uniformity in legislation in the several States, each of the forty-eight States will have to take its own independent action, although there may be, and quite likely will be, a voluntary following of some general

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

procedure. Idaho has by its Legislature already acted in advance of the announcement of the Amendment, which will make certain the existence of the proper election machinery for the election in November, 1914, of a Senator to succeed Senator Brady, who has just recently been elected by the Legislature of the State to fill the unexpired term, ending March, 1915, of the late Senator Hepburn. The Legislature of Idaho meets only every two years, and if this action had not been taken at this time there would have been no legal provision for the election of a Senator in the fall of 1914, with the result that after the next Legislature had acted there would arise the alternative, after March 4, 1915, of the State's being without one of its Senators, or the calling of a special election to provide for his election under the Amendment. By the terms of the Amendment the Executive of a State may be empowered to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election. He could not appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy, as is the now prevailing custom, unless the State had passed the necessary statute, making its election laws conform to the Amendment. In some of the States, such, for instance, as Wisconsin and Georgia, where by State legislative action Senators are now nominated by the primary, but necessarily formally elected by the Legislature following the action of the primary, the only statutory change that will be necessary will be that eliminating the provision for the election by the Legislature and substituting a proper certification to the election board for the placing of the name of the nominee on the regular election ballot.

The United States and Guatemala

The recent request of Guatemala to the United States to intercede between Guatemala and her creditors brings up once more the relations between this country and those south of us which are affected by the Monroe Doctrine. The situation is not at all unlike that which was so satisfactorily dealt with in the case of Santo Domingo. Guatemala is a debtor country; and in Great Britain large quantities of Guatemalan bonds are held as against this debt. These bonds, which amount to about ten million dollars, have been outstanding for something like eighteen years, but repeated attempts to obtain payment either of principal or of interest have failed. Great Britain naturally has been pressing upon Guatemala the need of a settlement; and lately there have been intimations that drastic action might be taken—which perhaps means that Great Britain might wish to take possession of the custom-houses in Guatemala and pay herself out of the proceeds. Nothing is clearer than that the United States does not propose through any interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to aid South American countries in avoiding their just obligations. On the other hand, we stand ready, as in the case of Santo Domingo, to undertake such a control of the financial situation as will put matters on a satisfactory basis with the foreign country involved, provide for the extension of the debt in a reasonable way, and very probably at the same time improve the domestic financial situation in the debtor country. This is precisely what we did in Santo Domingo, with the result that turmoil ceased, that danger of foreign intervention vanished, and that the country was put on its feet in a most surprising manner. The fixed American policy of not allowing foreign countries to obtain anything like permanent control of territory does not in the least mean that foreign creditors shall be prevented from receiving their just due; and the sooner it is understood in the South American countries that the United States stands for justice and not for support against honorable claims, the better it will be for all parties involved. A firm and strong as well as just treatment of the matter is what should be expected from our Government, in accordance with precedents already set.

The Balkan Situation

Four interesting things have happened as regards the Balkan situation. First, there has been a cessation of war, due to the armistice agreed upon by Turkey on the one side and the Balkan allies on the other. Second, the peace terms proposed by the Powers and modified by them have been accepted by the allies. Third, the arbitration of the Powers between Rumania and Bulgaria has awarded the town of Silistria to the Rumanians, perhaps with as much reason as the Powers awarded the town of Skutari, now held by the Montenegrins, to the Albanians. The fourth event concerns Skutari. The Montenegrins have not evacuated it, but it looks as if they would evacuate it, if we may believe King Nicholas's despatch last week to Sir Edward Grey, who presides over the Conference of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

representatives of the Powers at London. "My dignity and that of my people do not allow me to submit to isolated orders," said the King. "I therefore place the destiny of Skutari in the hands of the Great Powers." "Isolated orders" refers, of course, to Austria's "orders." Austria has hypnotized the other Powers into demanding that, with an offset of equal value elsewhere, Montenegro shall relinquish Skutari. The Montenegrin monarch may have concluded that, as a war between him and the Powers would be, of course, absurd, he must perforce ultimately yield to their decision. War with the Powers would probably mean the end of Montenegro. Hence, to save herself, Montenegro bows before Europe. The Montenegrins have sacrificed many thousands of lives in the campaign against Skutari. Until lately the Powers did not object to that campaign. Montenegro now finds herself in a position totally different from that at the beginning of the war, for, in her opinion, the Powers have violated the laws of neutrality. To a Balkan State which, unlike the others, Turkey has never conquered, there is a double chagrin in being compelled to bend before force; first, because it is force, and, second, because of the conviction that it is unjust. Be this as it may, all the world loves a fighter. King Nicholas's fame, together with that of his brave Montenegrins, is secure in any event. He may remember that a mightier than he, Napoleon, once had to bow before the concert of Europe. He may also remember, and with grim satisfaction, that the Skutari incident has called a racial power into more active being. The awakening of the Slav power is the most serious factor in the present European international situation. On this we comment upon another page.

Popular Opera

Popular opera? It sounds like a contradiction in terms. Is not opera essentially a diversion of the aristocratic or the rich? Is not at least one row of boxes resplendent with jewelry quite as much an essential of opera as the singers and the orchestra? Are not the costumes in the audience as important as the costumes on the stage? Yet there is a movement on foot to establish "popular opera"—and in the one city above all where it might be least expected—in New York. And, what adds another flavor to the surprise, the movement has been engineered by a club that has been mainly associated with municipal reform. A year ago the City Club of New York gave a luncheon at which the topic for discussion was "Opera." Among the guests present were directors and singers of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Thereupon a committee of the club was appointed to investigate the question whether it was possible to produce opera in New York at popular prices "for the people." The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Edward Kellogg Baird. As a result of a conference with Mr. Otto Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Opera Company, a plan was propounded of raising a fund of three hundred thousand dollars. This, it is estimated, will make it possible to produce "opera for the people in the people's language" (which in New York still means English) at prices that people can pay, from two dollars down to twenty-five cents a seat. The Century Theater (originally known as the New Theater)—a theater too large for the ordinary plays—is to be rented for the new venture. The season, as planned, is to last thirty-five weeks, with a possible addition of ten weeks for opera comique. Already a hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed, largely in big sums. This will cover one-third of the capital needed to finance the company that will carry on the popular opera productions. It is desired that the remaining amount—two hundred thousand dollars in shares—be subscribed by as many individuals as possible. The shares are to have a par value of one hundred dollars each. Stockholders will have preference in the assignment of seats. Altogether the plan seems practical. It certainly is vouched for by men whose practical knowledge of financial undertakings and of opera productions is unquestioned. It has been formulated only after an investigation which included the production of municipal opera in Italy, Germany, France, and other countries, and after the drawing up of a carefully prepared budget. Opinions differ as to the place of opera among the fine arts; but there can hardly be any difference of opinion regarding the great advantage of making all art accessible to those whom Lincoln called the plain people. As long as opera exists (and there is no sign that it will ever disappear) and as long as democracy exists (and that too seems to be pretty much alive), it ought to be possible to bring the two together. The City Club is to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

be congratulated on its success in at least introducing the two to each other.

The Old Astor House

Who does not know the old Astor House in New York City? And who has not heard with at least some regret that it is to be no more? It is not, of course, so important a structure as Independence Hall in Philadelphia or Faneuil Hall in Boston. But one feels about it a little as one feels about those older and more historic structures, for, like them, its halls have echoed with the footsteps of the country's statesmen, soldiers, authors, and magnates. The hotel's register bears the names of half a dozen Presidents, and also, among statesmen, those of Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Douglas, Seward, and Seymour, and among authors those of Hawthorne, Irving, Poe, and Dickens. The Astor House dates from 1832. Its location at the corner of Vesey Street and Broadway was considered uptown—the population of the metropolis being then but about two hundred thousand. The solid, substantial architecture of the hotel was in harmony with the solid, substantial character of New York City's growth, and harmonized well with McBean's beautiful St. Paul's Church across the street to the south. It is now in picturesque contrast with the graceful towering Woolworth Building across the street to the north. As a hotel, the Astor antedates two famous Broadway hostelries which have now passed away—the St. Nicholas Hotel and the Metropolitan Hotel. Even the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as far again uptown, was not built until the Astor House had become middle-aged. Other hotels, like the Clarendon, the Everett, and the Windsor, have come and gone meanwhile. Some of those hotels had historical associations, but none had such impressive associations as had the Astor House. It was there that Henry Clay heard of his nomination in 1844; it was there that Daniel Webster heard of his defeat in 1852; it was there that Abraham Lincoln arrived on his first visit to New York as President-elect of the United States; it was there, a little later, that one saw troops file past to be cheered on their way to the front; it was there, still later, that many patriotic committees met to save the Union, the large Southern patronage having meanwhile disappeared from its halls; finally, from its windows one saw the pro-slavery and draft riots. Thus the old Astor House, always a hotel famed for good cooking and cheer, has been something more than a mere hotel. It has become a historic part of the metropolis; it has become also embodied in the Nation's history. Its passing will be regarded with real regret.

A Church Lunch-Room

Recently we described the interest of educators and sociologists in free lunches or lunches at cost for city school children. It is not only the modern sociologist who appreciates the important part which nourishing food plays in character-building. The modern church is recognizing the same natural law in its work. We find an interesting illustration of this fact in a recent report of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City. The church edifice stands on the corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, in the midst of the new shopping district. About a year ago the ladies of the church organized a Neighborhood Lunch Club to serve the needs of the saleswomen and shop-girls of the vicinity. The enterprise is not a charity, but is a club in the exact sense of the word, with a rest-room, furnished with a piano, periodicals, and stationery. There are regular monthly dues of ten cents per member, and the membership at present is five hundred and four, with forty-four girls on the waiting list. During the first year of its existence, which ended on March 1, 1913, there were 76,000 lunches served at an average price of twenty-two cents each, and the income paid the expenses with a small balance to profit. One of the featnres of the club is that, although there is necessarily a professional cook, the luncheons are served daily, not by paid helpers, but by the ladies of the church, who serve as relay committees for this purpose. When the club was opened there was no effort made to classify its patrons or to make any kind of an official inquiry into the life of the girls who joined the club, or to subject the members to any kind of suasion which they might resent. The year's successful experiment has proved that the club is patronized not merely because of the good food and the reasonable prices, but because of the general atmosphere of comfort, attractiveness, and friendliness. The practical success of this Neighborhood Club as a social force has been so marked that the committee in charge is hoping that the Brick

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Church may be able to establish a club-house which shall not only supply luncheons, but which will provide a club home for some of the shop-girls who are homeless. In the committee's report it is stated that there are five hundred thousand working-girls in the city of New York between the ages of fourteen and twenty-three. There are several thousands of these girls who are homeless, who "depend for their shelter often upon the 'furnished room' house, whose accommodations are not always attractive and whose environment often is not without moral peril." Here seems to be a great field of activity for the women workers of the churches in our large cities.

White Blacksmithing

Some years ago there was a plumber in a Western city where soft coal predominated. Rivals had cut into his business until he bethought himself of the Efficiency Experts, and sought advice as to how he could increase his business. The Expert said, "If you will follow my advice, I will guarantee to double your business: Paint your shop white without and within. Dress your employees in white, with white shoes; give them white canvas bags in which to carry their tools; let them wear white caps and white shoes when at work; and advertise yourself as 'The White Plumber.'" This advice was followed. The man was at considerable outlay for white overalls, jumpers, etc., but his business at once began to grow like magic. The housewife who reluctantly admitted the ordinary mechanic with greasy overalls and grimy tool-bag had no apprehensions for her floors and rugs when one of the "white plumbers" arrived. Incidentally, the men braced up, took more pride in their work and in keeping themselves bodily clean. We are reminded of this by the publication in the "Engineering Magazine" of the application of the same idea to a blacksmith shop—of all places!—operated in Pittsburgh by the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. The shop had previously had windows "carbon incrusted," the air "contaminated with sulphurous acid and carbon monoxide, so that even the leather belting, which ought to last fifty years, corroded in a few weeks." The interior walls are now painted white and repainted so that they are always white. The forges are whitewashed outside and in and maintained white, requiring a few hours' labor once a week. "The panes of glass are as clear as in a careful housekeeper's home," while the soot, sparks, and gases from the forges are carried through the roof by an exhaust through hoods and stacks. The fuel is kept in closed receptacles attached to the forges, so that there are no barrels and boxes standing about. "The result is a very superior daylight illumination, which must produce results in superior quality of workmanship." The writer of the article in the magazine referred to says that the railway named is controlled by men of ideals, which are applied not simply to the blacksmith shop, but throughout the rest of the system. The public and all employees have free access to all officials, and the departments are run with less average cost, better service, greater returns, and higher safety than previously.

A Spanish School for Summer Students

Señor Don Juan Riaño y Gayangos, Spanish Minister to the United States, calls our attention to the plans for the coming session of the Summer School at Madrid, which was held for the first time during the summer of 1912, and which we brought to the notice of our readers about a year ago. The school, which is held under the auspices of the "Board for the Promotion of Higher Studies and Scientific Research in Spain," will be carried on in Madrid from June 25 to August 5, under the direction of Professor Pidal. Its chief purpose is to afford an opportunity for foreigners to acquaint themselves under the best possible conditions with Spanish literature and Spanish history. The pamphlet announcing the school and its course, which the Spanish Minister has been kind enough to put into our hands, states that the tuition fee for the term of about six weeks is ten dollars, and that especial provision is made for the board and lodging of men students and of women students, the latter being taken care of in the International Institute for Girls. The expense for board and lodging runs from one to two dollars a day. In addition to the regular lectures there will be opportunity for conversation and acquaintance with Spanish teachers and students. The syllabus of the course includes lectures on literature, grammar, and history, and practical exercises in composition and in conversation on current events in Spain. There will also be excursions to art museums, private collections, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

other places of interest, under the guidance of officers of the school. With the rapid growth of the use of the Spanish language in this country, and our relations with the Philippines, Cuba, Panama, and Central and South America, we should suppose that many Americans would be glad to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity of combining a vacation visit to one of the most picturesque of the Spanish cities with study of the Spanish language under such unusual auspices. Fuller information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the Junta para Ampliacion de Estudios, Plaza de Bilbao, 6, Madrid. To those, even, who cannot attend this summer school the announcement is of interest, for it is an indication of the great forward human movement which is manifesting itself in Spain. In this genuinely democratic movement the King of Spain, whose gallant bearing when his life was recently attempted by the worst enemies of democracy aroused the admiration of Americans, as well as of his own people, is a sympathetic and active leader.

A Memorial to John Bigelow

The memorials to distinguished Americans which have taken the form of life-sized or colossal portrait statues have not, as a rule, been very happy—unless it may be said that a thing which excites good-natured but derisive smiles is somehow or other related to happiness. Any effort, therefore, to perpetuate the memory of a really memorable American by some other method than the statuesque is a hopeful sign of a growing belief in this country of the fitness of things. Union College, under the presidency of Dr. Charles Alexander Richmond, has proposed a memorial to the late John Bigelow which ought to be of interest not only to the alumni of Union College but to the entire country. John Bigelow, who died a little over a year ago at the ripe age of ninety-four, was appropriately called the first citizen of New York, and was certainly one of the very first citizens of the United States. It is not necessary here to retell his services as a writer, a journalist, a statesman, and a citizen. He was one of the most honored of the alumni of Union College, and was a contemporary of William H. Seward, the great Secretary of State, who was also a graduate of Union College. It is an interesting and singular coincidence that William H. Seward, Secretary of State for the United States, and Robert Toombs, Secretary of State for the Confederate States, were graduates of Union College. Among their fellow-alumni were Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; President Chester A. Arthur; Governor Hoffman, of New York; J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture; and Senator Preston King—all names distinguished in the history of the United States. Union College has, in proportion to its size, had a notable relationship to American statesmanship and civic life. It seems to us, therefore, to be a very happy conception on the part of President Richmond to embody John Bigelow's name in connection with Union College by the building on the campus of a "John Bigelow Memorial Hall, with lecture halls and rooms devoted to the studies he loved—history, politics, and literature—and the establishment therein of a John Bigelow professorship of political science." The memorial hall and the professorial endowment will require not less than one hundred thousand dollars. An unusually distinguished committee has been formed to indorse and promote the enterprise, among which appear the names of Justice Charles E. Hughes, of the Supreme Court, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and Senator Root. Contributions may be sent—and we very much hope generous contributions will be sent—to the treasurer of the committee, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the "Evening Post," New York City.

The New Version of the Old Testament

The soon forthcoming English version of the Hebrew Bible, on which eminent Jewish scholars have been engaged for years, is a matter of keen interest to the English-speaking world. Several years ago an eminent rabbi declared that Judaism was indebted to Christianity for having circulated the Hebrew Scriptures throughout the world. That this has not been a perfect gift is the answer given to the question, What need, then, of a Jewish version? Its promoters say that the translators of the Authorized Version, and also, though in less degree, the authors of the Revised Version, "naturally, even if unconsciously, brought into their translations the Christian point of view, and for that reason alone their work cannot be accepted as a standard version by the Synagogue." For a similar reason the Protestant

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the Roman Catholic require each his own version. A conspicuous difference in form from other versions will appear in the order of the books as in the Hebrew text. Its three divisions—the Pentateuch or Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa, *i. e.*, Sacred Writings—seem to recognize a scale of value. The last of these divisions includes a dozen books transferred from their places in the present versions, Chronicles coming last, as befits its title in the Septuagint Greek version—*Paraleipomena*, "left-overs." Among these books is Daniel, as not a prophetic but an apocalyptic book—a view now adopted by Christian critics. The new version will adopt as far as possible the matchless diction of King James's translators, together with the real improvements of the Revisers. The work is in charge of a board of seven editors, under whom a large corps of contributors, American and British, is engaged on different portions of it. The President of the Board is Dr. Schechter, of New York, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Associated with him are Professor Jacobs, his colleague in the Seminary; Dr. Kohler, President of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and Dr. Philipson, a Governor of that College; Dr. Adler, President of Dropsie College, Philadelphia; Professor Margolis, his colleague; and Dr. Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-el, New York, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Professor Margolis is editor-in-chief. The editors meet from time to time and settle their differences by discussion and vote. This great work, for whose completion an additional gift of $50,000 was recently made by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, will appear from the press of the Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia. The new translation, like those of 1611 and 1885, is based on the so-called Masoretic, *i. e.*, traditional, text, the standard edition of which, by Isaac Leeser, in 1849, is the "Biblia Hebraica" used by all Hebraist scholars. A series of commentaries is soon to follow, a specimen volume of which has already been published—"Micah," by Professor Margolis. Yet not even this is likely to be the ultimate version. Hebraists agree that the traditional text is in not a few passages unintelligible, and in some almost certainly wrong. Years, they say, must still elapse before the materials now in hand or in prospect for the determination of the original text and its meaning can be satisfactorily used.

PEACE, STRENGTH, AND JUSTICE

More progress has been made towards world peace in the fourteen years since the first Hague Conference than in all the years which preceded. Why? Because the movement has been one for international justice, not merely, not mainly, for international peace.

In her recent drama, "In the Vanguard," a drama rather for reading than for the stage, Mrs. Trask, with great dramatic effectiveness, portrays the horrors of war which send her soldier hero from the field of battle bearing the stigma of deserter, because his conscience declares to him that war is always wicked. Yet his own conduct should have refuted his conscience. In Act II he sees a soldier attempting forcibly to kiss a resisting girl, seizes him from behind, releases the girl, and throws him to the floor. If it be right for a single soldier to use whatever force is necessary to protect a girl from an insulting kiss, it cannot be wrong for the Bulgarian people to use whatever force is necessary, and at whatever cost to themselves and others, to prevent their wives and daughters from being abducted from their homes and carried off to the harem of the Turk.

Justice is more important than peace; and enduring and honorable peace is possible only as the fruit of justice. The blow of the fist, the gleam of the sword, the bark of the cannon, will continue until some better method is created for protecting the rights and liberties of man from oppression.

"War," says Charles Sumner, "is a public armed contest between nations under the sanction of international law to establish justice between them." The convening of the Hague Conference, in 1899, brought before the nations a better method than war for establishing justice between nations. The plan of a Supreme International Court was not novel; but since the first Hague Conference this dream of the prophets has become a purpose of statesmen. So long as men thought that justice between nations could be established only by war, the plaintive cry for peace fell on unlistening ears. When, at the Conference, a plan to establish justice without the tragedy of war was proposed, men began to listen. But before the proposal to substitute an appeal to reason for an appeal to force as a means of securing justice can be successfully adopted, three conditions are necessary:

The Demand for an International Tri-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bunal. There must be developed in the civilized nations a sense of justice strong enough to overcome race, religious, and national prejudices.

The Establishment of an International Tribunal. This international conscience must create some permanent tribunal which can give it official and authoritative expression.

The Use of an International Tribunal. There must be developed in every nation such a sense of honor that, having once submitted a question to this tribunal, its decision will be accepted without resistance or serious complaint.

The public agitation of the last fourteen years and the increased intermingling of different peoples due to facility of travel and increase of commercial interchanges is developing an international conscience which demands international justice. Thus the *first* condition is *being fulfilled.*

Statesmen have not yet overcome the obstacles to the creation of a Supreme International Court; but they have paved the way for its creation by processes of international arbitration frequently repeated. Thus the *second* condition is *being fulfilled.*

In America we have still to create a public opinion which will compel our Government to carry out in good faith every treaty of international arbitration which it makes. The necessity for home education in this respect is illustrated by three recent instances in our history. The *third* condition has *yet to be fulfilled.*

We had a treaty with Russia. We believed that she violated that treaty in refusing to recognize our passports when issued to American citizens of the Jewish faith. We should have proposed to Russia to submit the interpretation of that treaty to the Hague Tribunal. Instead of doing so, we, with passionate haste, canceled it. By treaty with Great Britain we agreed that all the vessels of the world should have equal advantages in their use of the Panama Canal. Great Britain thinks we have violated that treaty in exempting coastwise vessels from Canal tolls. So do some of our ablest lawyers. Yet, unless vigorous measures are taken to arouse public sentiment in favor of submitting the interpretation of that treaty to the Hague Tribunal, the controversy between America and Great Britain on that subject will remain unsettled, a cause of continuing dissatisfaction. By treaty with Japan, we accorded certain privileges to the Japanese. The State of California, without consultation with or consideration of Japan, proposed to adopt legislation which to the Japanese seemed a violation of the spirit of that treaty, and there is danger that, as a result, the friendly relations between Japan and America will be seriously impaired. It is worse than useless to make a general arbitration treaty, and then, when any conflict arises which excites popular prejudice and popular clamor, disregard our treaty obligations on the ground that it is not consonant with our interest or our honor to submit the question to a foreign tribunal.

The greatest peril to-day to the Peace Movement, which seeks to substitute an appeal to reason for the appeal to force, is not the limitations upon our general arbitration treaties, it is our failure to carry them out when international controversies arise.

Until the three precedent conditions are complied with—until we have an international conscience which calls for an international tribunal, a statesmanship which succeeds in constituting such a tribunal, and a national conscience which enforces the submission to such a tribunal of international controversies when they arise—any disarmament, unless made by nations in co-operation with one another, is far more likely to promote war than to promote peace.

There are two ways of promoting peace: one by making our Nation so weak that it cannot fight, the other by making it so strong that it need not fight.

Weakness is a terrible provocative of war. The War of 1812 would not have occurred if Great Britain had believed that we had a navy adequate to protect our citizens upon the sea. It is doubtful whether the Civil War would have occurred if Andrew Jackson had been in the President's chair instead of James Buchanan. It is certain that it would have been of shorter duration and less terrible extent. America is one of the richest countries on the globe. Make it also one of the weakest and it would invite assault.

It is the first duty of a government to protect its people in the enjoyment of life and liberty. If it fails to afford such protection, it has no right to exist. America, therefore, must have an army sufficient in size, equipment, and efficiency to protect its citizens from violence at home, and a navy sufficient to protect its coasts and its commerce from attack and to enable it to take its share in the fulfillment of those world obligations which belong to all the civilized nations of the earth.

We can establish international peace only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by establishing international justice. To do this we must develop in the Nation a public conscience which will demand the fulfillment of arbitration treaties already made before undertaking to make other treaties still more general; and we must seek to develop a public sentiment in the civilized nations of the world which will both create a tribunal for the establishment of international justice and will peacefully enforce its decisions; and until this is accomplished, and the appeal to reason is accepted by the peoples of the world as a real substitute for the appeal to force, we must maintain an army and navy adequate for the maintenance of justice within our borders, and adequate to enable us to do our share in the maintenance of justice throughout the world.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM

It is said on good authority that the next National problem which the President will bring to the attention of Congress, and in seeking the solution of which he will himself take an active part, is the currency problem. Unless the business men of the country devote some time and trouble to the consideration of the problem, it is likely to have scant attention from the average legislator. In a recent lecture at Yale University, delivered on the Page Foundation, Mr. A. Piatt Andrew, recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, put very clearly the reasons why this is true:

> The improvement of our banking and currency system can never be a popular issue. It is abstruse. We are only intermittently conscious of its necessity. It makes no appeal to the emotions. Whatever advocacy or support it may have must come not from the many, but from the few; not from the marching clubs and cheering throngs which give color and excitement to political campaigns, but from the quiet thinking men who are moved by the dry, white light of reason. . . . We only suffer intermittently from the weaknesses and deficiencies of the present banking system, and during the intervening periods it requires the exercise of memory and foresight to appreciate their momentous consequences.

It is the fashion in American life nowadays to precede every important act of legislation by work of an investigating commission. Study and investigation are essential, of course, to the solution of any problem, but there comes a point when the time for investigation ceases and the time for action begins. In our judgment, such a point has been reached in American currency and banking. We hope that neither the President nor Congress will propose another investigation such as that which preceded the introduction to Congress of what is popularly known as the Aldrich Currency Bill. The Monetary Commission which prepared that bill has collected and arranged all the information which is necessary for wise legislation. In his Yale lecture Mr. Andrew points out very clearly that there are certain essential things for the reform of our currency and banking upon which practically all intelligent men agree. The unessential things, which he also points out, hardly need debating.

The prime essential in currency legislation is to provide a flexible or elastic currency, a currency which will increase in volume as commercial transactions increase, and which will decrease in volume as the volume of transactions decreases. To accomplish this, it is almost universally admitted that our present banking currency, which is based on an inflexible amount of bonds, is useless. Another source of inflexibility is the fact that our present laws forbid the banks to draw upon their reserves at the very time that they need to draw upon them. The situation is, as Mr. Andrew aptly says, "very much as if the Government, having established naval and military reserve forces in time of peace, were to insist that these forces must not be used in time of war, in order to retain them intact as reserves." A third important need for flexibility of the currency is some kind of a central association of banks which shall act for all the banks as the clearing-house acts for the banks in a single community. Some people call this a Central Bank (an alarming term to many people); the Monetary Commission calls it a Central Reserve Association. Mr. Andrew has invented an admirable and new name for it—the Bankers' Bank.

Among the non-essentials which Mr. Andrew points out is the reform which was hailed with great enthusiasm in Oklahoma and other Western States a few years ago, known as the guaranteeing of deposits. According to Mr. Andrew's figures, the law in Oklahoma has wholly failed to accomplish its purpose. Sound and well-managed banks have had to guarantee the losses of the unsound and extravagant banks, so that two hundred solvent Oklahoma banks have not earned a dividend in the last three years.

We take this occasion to repeat what we have said several times before, that the only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

serious defect in the bill of the Monetary Commission is that too much power is given to the banking class in the management of the Central Reserve Association. This could easily be eliminated by a slight amendment of the bill which would provide that a majority of the board of directors, or the entire board of directors, should be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, the term of service of these directors expiring in rotation. Direct Government control, responsible to the popular will, over the central institution would thus be assured.

EUROPE AND THE BALKANS

It is sometimes difficult for Americans to understand why the European Powers are so actively and anxiously concerned in the conflict between the Balkan allies and Turkey. The fundamental explanation is a simple one. The Balkan victories have added a seventh military group to the number in Europe, and thus have upset the European balance of power. In order to understand why Germany has added thirty per cent to its military burden at the risk of a financial panic when it was already the dominant Continental power in Europe and the one expanding at the greatest rate, it is necessary to study a large-scale map of the Balkans and of Central Europe, showing not only the political but the ethnical divisions.

The Balkan allies have apparently stopped Austria from expansion to the Ægean Sea or the Adriatic. This has given vitality to the special understanding between Austria and Italy regarding the Albanian coast. A self-governing Albania perhaps will not have special commercial advantage for either Austria or Italy. As the latter country has established clearly defined relations with Austria across the narrow Adriatic Sea, she instinctively opposes the establishment of a new and unknown rival on the shore opposite her own. She prefers the evils of Austrian competition, which she knows, to those of a Balkan federation which are still unknown. So she throws her moral support with Austria in the attempt to deprive the Montenegrins of Skutari, which is theirs by geographical situation and by right of conquest, and in the determination to deny Servia a seaport.

Any profound international change in Europe is alarming to the Governments in control, because nobody can foretell the extent to which the existing equilibrium may be disturbed. If the Balkan federation becomes established as a European power, it will probably be allied with Russia, England, and France as against the triple alliance of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. Russia is sympathetic with the new federation on account of religious and racial ties. The Russian Slavs sympathize with the Balkan Slavs; and England and France, partly because of their German antagonism, and partly because of their sympathy with Slavic progress, naturally gravitate with Russia.

Again, the success of the Balkan allies threatens to reopen the Austro-Hungarian question. That the Austro-Hungarian empire is an artificial amalgamation of inharmonious elements is illustrated by the remark of Bismarck, who once said that if Austria-Hungary did not already exist she would have to be invented. Obviously he regarded her existence, like the creation of the original Balkan principalities, as the artificial and impermanent, not the real and lasting, solution of a great European problem. Austria-Hungary is a Slavic rather than a Teutonic or Magyar country. In Austria the Slavs outnumber the Germans in the ratio of a little more than three to one. The territories of Austria-Hungary contain over 5,000,000 Serbo-Croatians, practically identical with the Servians in language, in customs, and in literature. There is no difference between the Croatian and the Servian except that the former are Roman Catholics and use the Latin alphabet, and the latter are Greek Orthodox and use the Cyrillic alphabet. In the Balkan States and in Hungary there are over 11,000,000 people of Servian stock. These people are homogeneous in customs, manners, and ethnic origin. The rise of Servia in the Balkan war and her successful alliance with Bulgaria is as grateful to most Serbs in the Austrian Empire as it is to all the Serbs in Servia. No wonder that Austria views the situation with alarm; no wonder that the German politician is "preparing for eventualities," as the phrase goes.

The success of the Slavic people in the Balkan alliance may start centrifugal forces to work in Austria-Hungary of far-reaching influence. Since Servia and Bulgaria, which have been at war with one another during this generation, have been able to join with Greece, which has quarreled with them both, to attack the Turk, there is nothing inconceivable in an alliance between Servia and Bulgaria to take advantage of the first opportu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

nity to incorporate within their borders the Hungarian territory and population which ethnically and geographically are close to them. Such a reformation of Austria-Hungary would have at least the sympathy of those other Slavs in the Austrian Empire, the Czechs of Bohemia and the Poles of Austrian Poland.

Since the battle of Königgrätz, in 1866, Germany has pursued a policy of uniform support of Austrian international positions. The ruling family of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is German; over ten millions of the Austrian population are as German as if they lived in Prussia or Saxony. It is impossible, therefore, for the German Empire even to think about a possible dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire without preparing for an active part in the readjustment of European political lines.

The situation which we have just sketched in outline explains to a large extent why the ambassadors and diplomatic representatives of all the great European Powers have watched the occupation of Skutari by the Montenegrins, the immediate neighbors of Servia, with the gravest anxiety.

A BOOK FOR THOSE WHO FARM AND THOSE WHO EAT

Readers of The Outlook who are also readers of the "Rural New Yorker" are already familiar with the kindly wisdom and patient helpfulness of the "Hope Farm Man." He is not only a valuable citizen and an efficient farmer, but he is, as well, a philosopher who lives very close to "the durable satisfactions of life." For those who have not already made his acquaintance it should be added that the "Hope Farm Man" has been a powerful leader in the movement to secure proper living conditions for our rural population. He has fought for better farming, a system of agricultural credit, regulation of commission merchants, and for Blue Sky laws, with persistent courage and contagious enthusiasm.

Many of his conclusions concerning these difficult rural problems he has embodied in a homely story of farm life called "The Child." The author makes little claim for its literary merit; but we suspect that if the book had dealt with conditions in France, and had been translated into English, there would have been many critics to praise its accuracy, directness, and simplicity.

The hero of the story is a sickly orphan adopted, with considerable trepidation, by a middle-aged "Hill Country" couple in whose charge he had been temporarily left by the friendly craft of a wise Elder. The plot of the tale concerns itself with the life of this child, and with the struggles of a co-operative produce company to gain and maintain a precarious foothold in what seems like very barren soil.

How effectively this struggle has been presented, how vividly the needs of both homeless children and childless homes have been painted, may be judged from the fact that the Children's Department of the New York State Charities Aid Association reports that as the direct result of this book a great many applications for children have come from the better class of farm homes. The book, too, has given added impetus to the growing demand for co-operative stores and for some system of distribution by which the product of our farms can be placed upon an equal footing with the product of our factories. It throws a flood of light upon the problems of country life and upon the kindred question of the high cost of living.

These farm problems are now being discussed with marked seriousness and increasing intelligence throughout the whole country. In the West they have been approached from the scientific and industrial standpoint. That is one reason why apples from the Northwest, despite the fact that one county of New York State annually ships more apples than the States of Oregon and Washington combined, have won so commanding a position in the markets of the East. In the South these problems have been approached from the social and humanitarian standpoint. That is one of the reasons why the South is leading the Nation in the development of her latent resources. In the East these problems are being approached largely from the view-point of the consumer. That is why cities are complaining so clamorously of the high cost of living, why New Yorkers are insisting so strongly and so justly upon having clean milk, and also why the consequently increased cost of production has fallen so heavily and with such inadequate compensation upon the farmers of the surrounding territory. Indeed, it may be said, without very much fear of contradiction, that those very virtues which enabled our farmers to take an active and vitally valuable part in the formation of our National character and the upbuilding of our National institutions are now, in one way at least, a hindrance rather than a help. Their love of individual liberty, their inherent inde-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pendence of opinion, has been for them a severe industrial handicap. Economically speaking, they have been fighting a twentieth-century fight with the industrial weapons of the early nineteenth.

It is all very well to make our fields grow two blades of grass where but one has previously grown; but when to double the crop tends to halve the pay received, the producer has certainly just cause for complaint. Because of clumsy and obsolete methods of distribution, his larger investment in skill, labor, and material, his doubled charges for transportation and for commission fees, frequently result in a smaller net return than under the old-style farming. Upon the hungry city dweller who reads of bumper crops and hopes for lower bills the effect is equally disappointing. The supply barrel, he finds, has grown, but not the funnel through which he has hitherto been fed. Both farmer and consumer are heavily burdened because we have failed to discover any generally adequate or economically efficient method of putting the product of the farm into the mouth of the consumer.

The solution of this difficult problem has been further complicated by the fact that some farmers short-sightedly continue the moribund policy of *caveat emptor* even when they attempt to take their rightful place in the complex organism of modern industry. "Let the buyer beware!" may be a workable method of selling a horse when the bargainers stand face to face; to attempt to dispose of produce in a distant market under such a rule of procedure spells instant and utter disaster. Wherever farmers—and manufacturers—have failed to recognize the truth of this statement they have in the end paid dearly for whatever temporary advantage they may have seemed to secure.

THE INCOME TAX IN ENGLAND

BY SIR ALEXANDER W. LAWRENCE, BART.

AT a time when income tax proposals are attracting so much attention, it may interest the readers of The Outlook to know the outlines of the system now in force in the United Kingdom. I am not qualified to express any opinion on its suitability to American conditions, but I have seen a good many arguments based on a very natural misunderstanding of our income tax laws, and I should like to put the actual facts before the American public. I have converted the figures into American currency, neglecting fractions less than half a cent.

The standard rate is 6 cents on the dollar, modified by various reductions and additions.

Incomes under $800 a year pay no tax.

Incomes between $800 and $3,500 receive a graduated abatement.

"Earned incomes" (as opposed to incomes derived from property) pay only 4 cents on the dollar (instead of 6 cents on the dollar), provided the man's total income is under $10,000.

Incomes of over $25,000 pay a supertax of 2½ cents on the dollar, raising their total contribution to nearly 8½ cents on the dollar.

The tax, therefore, varies from less than 1 per cent on incomes just over $800 to nearly 8½ per cent for millionaires.

The tax at the standard rate of 6 cents is collected "at the source" as far as possible; that is to say, in the case of stocks it is paid by the corporation and deducted from the dividend; in the case of real estate it is paid by the occupier and deducted by him from the rent if he is not the owner; in the case of partnerships it is paid by the firm and deducted from the profits before division; and in the case of foreign bonds it is paid by the bankers who cash the interest coupons. The result is that in most cases the tax is in the first place paid to the Treasury by some third party, and not by the person on whom it ultimately falls. In the first year in which this system was adopted it about doubled the Treasury's receipts from the income tax.

Any one may be required by the Treasury to return a statement of his income, but in practice it is necessary only for three classes of persons: first, those suspected of having more than $25,000 a year; secondly, those who earn a professional or commercial income not "taxed at the source;" and, thirdly, those who wish to take advantage of the various abatements. Any person who has any income already taxed, and whose total income is small enough to deserve a reduction, can obtain a refund of the appropriate sum by applying to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the local tax officer and sending him a statement of his income from every source, with evidence of the amount of tax already deducted.

The incomes of a husband and his wife are treated as one income, to the great indignation of the suffragettes, but those of other members of a family are assessed separately, even though they live in one household; which often gives a substantial abatement of tax in the case of large families of children who may be beneficiaries of a trust fund. When the recent enactment of the supertax resulted in an application to Mr. Bernard Shaw for a statement of the joint incomes of himself and Mrs. Shaw, suspected of exceeding $25,000, he made the ingenious reply that his wife refused to disclose to him the amount of her income; but on the whole the system works smoothly and well.

Insurance corporations pay tax on their ordinary dividends, but not on surplus profits divided among policy-holders, which are regarded as an increase of capital. A policy-holder is also entitled, within certain limits, to exemption from income tax on sums paid by him in premiums on a life policy.

The above outline must not be taken as a complete account of the English income tax, but it may, I hope, supply enough material for comparison with the bill now before Congress. Beyond the natural aversion of all mankind to the payment of direct taxes, and the complaint of the Opposition (whichever party may be in power) that the rate is too high for times of peace, there is no serious criticism of the income tax nor of its method of collection. The tax has been in force since 1842, and was originally a "flat rate" on all incomes over a certain minimum. The elaborate graduations now obtaining have been built up by degrees, and are satisfactory to all classes except the payers of supertax. Of the latter class most of us would say, in the language of a beggar who was told of a rich man suffering from loss of appetite, "I wish I'd only got an 'arf of 'is complaint."

HERBERT WARD'S GIFT TO THE SMITHSONIAN

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"MR. HERBERT," the central figure in Hopkinson Smith's "The Arm-Chair at the Inn," is really Herbert Ward, the sculptor.

There is in Paris no more interesting character than Herbert Ward. He began his work in art with drawing and attempts at water-color painting. At twenty-one years of age he turned up in Africa, having previously traveled in New Zealand, Australia, and Borneo. He remained in Central Africa for five years. He was there at the time of Stanley's arrival, and, knowing the country well, collected four hundred men and aided the explorer on his journey. A few years later Mr. Ward came back and established a studio in London. There he was hopelessly hampered by the stereotyped formalism then governing the Royal Academy. But in Paris a very different reception met his work in sculpture, on which he had now started; and the more sympathetic atmosphere induced Mr. Ward to settle in the French capital, where he has accomplished his life endeavor—the depicting of primitive African life.

Mr. Ward is not only a sculptor but a writer. One of the very best books that has ever been written about the African forest is his "Voice from the Congo."

In his life endeavor Mr. Ward has happily been able to accumulate about him a great collection of African trophies. Perhaps the greatest item in this collection is that of African weapons, more than seven thousand in number. The collection also includes drums, primeval implements of war and the chase, and many rare bits of ancient domestic utility. It is now announced that Mr. Ward will leave this splendid ethnological collection to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. All Americans are to be congratulated on the chance one day to see in their own land this unique presentation of the primitive life of one of the most primitive of races.

This gift makes all Americans in a peculiar sense the debtors of Mr. Ward. It is a singular act of munificence on his part, and one for which our countrymen should be profoundly grateful.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No other modern sculptor has done anything of the kind that Mr. Ward has done, and no other modern sculptor—indeed, we can truthfully say, no sculptor of any previous age—has possessed his many-sided equipment for the work. He is an explorer who has wandered far and wide over the world's waste places; he has lived for years in the steaming, danger-laden tropical forests of East Africa; he knows, as very few white men have ever known, the strange, furtive, cruel life, brute and human, of these forests. He is, without exception, the only great artist of any time who has ever had such an experience. I am saying this after the vain effort to remember any other artist of his ability who has ever had his opportunities and profited by them.

His figures, most of which are in bronze, possess a strange compound of realism and symbolism. They are emphatically individual figures, and yet they are far more their types, and they represent the brooding African spirit in its broadest and deepest significance. Those who know Mr. Ward know that, in addition to his love of art for art's sake, there is in him the determination to use his mastery of art to help the people with whom he has so long lived and for whom he has felt and shown such genuine friendship. But because he has this serious purpose, it must not for a moment be supposed that there is any offensive didacticism in his art. It is art, genuine and unique of its kind, standing at the uttermost limit from the conventional type of ladylike sculpture one sees in most drawing-rooms and galleries. Like the professed realists, Mr. Ward has never hesitated to depict what at first sight seems to be ugly and grotesque, but, unlike the ultra-realists, he depicts it so that the onloooker does not dwell only on the ugliness and the grotesqueness; for he has put into it the soul that lies behind the painful or rugged exterior. In his figures the Negro of the Congo is seen on his native soil, childlike and cruel, friendly and brutal, age-old man who lived in Europe a hundred thousand years ago, and yet a man with eternal youth in his soul that has preserved him in his stalwart strength to the present. All the mystery and the savagery and the suffering and the ugliness and the harsh beauty of the African forest come out in Mr. Ward's works.

Only an artist could have done what he has done, and no artist could have done it had there not lain within him the soul of a great man, a man both strong and pitiful.

THE CARE OF VICIOUS WOMEN

There have been in several States, notably Illinois, recent official investigations to discover what relation low wages and unsanitary conditions in factories and stores have to the terrible scourge of prostitution. Whatever may be done by the material improvement of wages, food, and homes to save women, or men for that matter, from this terrible form of suicide is a good thing to do; but there is something else quite as important. It is the protection of society from the vicious prostitute, and transforming her, if possible, into a useful member of society. To accomplish this end in its treatment of vice is the motive and purpose of a remarkable institution of the State of New York, which ought to have the sympathy and support of all good citizens. At the present time this institution has some acute needs which perhaps we cannot point out more clearly than by reprinting the following letter by Dr. Lyman Abbott which was recently published in the New York "Times."—THE EDITORS.

To the Editor of the New York "Times":

Dear Sir— . . . The present capacity at Bedford is for 320 inmates; the present number of inmates is 498, leaving 178 to sleep in cots in the hallways, the lavatories, the gymnasium; in short, wherever a bed can be placed. The appropriation of $500,000 would make provision for 325 inmates more than at present, which would care for the present excess and allow for some growth in the future. I have twice visited the Bedford Reformatory under circumstances which gave me an opportunity to study somewhat carefully its principles, its method, and its spirit. Miss Davis, the Superintendent, is a graduate of Vassar College, and studied sociology both in Germany and at the Chicago University because of her interest in the practical problem what to do with vicious and criminal women. She has taken up her present work inspired by enthusiasm and equipped by special study. Her enthusiasm has communicated itself to her assistants, and the atmosphere at Bed-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ford Reformatory is one of mutual helpfulness and inspiring hopefulness.

When a prostitute is brought before a New York judge, he may discharge her, with or without a fine; he may send her to the workhouse for a short term—I believe three months is the maximum—or he may send her to the Bedford Reformatory. The experience of the past indicates that the deterrent power of fear is very ineffective as a cure for crime, yet something may be said for the deterrent power of fear as a preventive, if not as a cure. But a fine or three months in the workhouse has no deterrent power. When the fine is paid or the three months have expired, the girl has no option but to take to the street and resume her vicious career. No home and no factory will or indeed well can take her in and give her a chance for a better life. This is just what the Bedford Reformatory does. It brings her into an atmosphere not merely of cleanliness and of industry, but of hopefulness. It puts before the girl an open door. It inspires her with courage to believe that she can enter it if she chooses to do so. It inspires that wish in her, and, by training, gives her some measure of preparation for earning an honest livelihood. I am writing without the complete statistics of this Reformatory before me. It must suffice to say that while practically every girl treated by the other method goes back to prey upon the community again, the figures show that less than one-quarter of those who are discharged from the Reformatory after a two years' imprisonment resume their vicious occupation.

Nineteen centuries ago Jesus said that the criminal classes should be treated as though they were diseased. "Not they that are well," he said, "but they that are sick need a physician." For the deterrent power of fear which pagan Rome used he substituted the inspiring power of hope. Modern penologists are unanimous in accepting this view of the phenomenon of professional crime and vice. There are a few girls who deliberately and with their eyes open choose prostitution as a profession, as they might choose millinery or dressmaking, but these are very few. Some girls are seduced, betrayed, and abandoned; some are captured by wiles or by force and enslaved; some are driven into professional vice by the exceeding difficulty of earning a livelihood by honest industry; some are enticed into it by their love of pleasure and of display and by the false notion that it is an easy way of earning money; some drop into it through ignorance and incompetent or vicious home training, and a great many through inherent mental defectiveness. When these facts are considered—and there is no doubt about them—it ought to be perfectly apparent to every thoughtful person that the first duty of society is not to punish the girl with a fine or imprisonment, but to find out the cause of her fatal choice and provide for her both a way of escape and the strength to take advantage of it. This is what the Bedford Reformatory is doing, under wise, strong, inspiring guidance and control. Those who are carrying it on are inspired by the feeling of good will and the possibility of real hope for those that have been regarded hopeless; but they are not sentimentalists; they have no false notions of life, and they do not think the remedy for wrong-doing is coddling the wrong-doer. There are no prison walls about the Bedford yard, yet attempted escapes from Bedford are rare.

But Bedford is not a playhouse. The girls are set to work and their teachers work with them. "They do the gardening, put in the ice, care for the lawns, raise the pigs, and run the dairy. In the last year they have redeemed a swamp of some five acres, turning the stream which watered it into a new channel, draining the land, and putting it into vegetables. They are particularly skillful at making cement walks and stairways. They have even made a wonderful cement pig-sty." If the legislators at Albany could spend half an hour in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island and then an hour and a half in the Bedford Reformatory, I cannot doubt that the appropriation asked for would be granted without opposition.

I am sending you with this letter two pamphlets, for your further information, and I venture to express the hope that you will not merely give a place in your columns to this brief communication, but that you will yourself editorially urge upon the Governor and the Legislature of the State that they make the appropriation necessary to give to the Bedford Reformatory this equipment indispensable to its adequate continuance of its work.

Yours sincerely,
LYMAN ABBOTT.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.
April 30, 1913.

In connection with this letter the "Times" records its very cordial indorsement of the Bedford Reformatory.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FORESTS AS LIFE-SAVERS

BY GIFFORD PINCHOT

LATELY CHIEF FORESTER OF THE UNITED STATES

At our request, Mr. Gifford Pinchot has given the following explanation, in simple and plain terms, of the relation of forests to the storage of water and the prevention of floods. Many people believe that the Dayton flood disaster was an unpreventable "act of God." There were even some Government officials who said that the sole cause of the flood was a phenomenal and sudden precipitation of rain, and that it is beyond the power of man to guard against such disasters, because it is beyond the power of man to regulate storms and rainfall. Scientific observers, however (and their number is happily growing) state that the clearing of land and the ditching of fields, in the valleys of Ohio devastated by the flood, suddenly concentrated an enormous flow of water into the brooks, streams, and rivers. Mr. Pinchot's effective description explains how this concentration takes place. He also makes it clear that flood prevention by natural and artificial water storage must be the work of the National Government, and not of the separate States. A watershed which is capable of producing a dangerous flood may lie in two States, and it is obvious that no single State can prevent a neighboring State from being neglectful. We hope that the people of Ohio, and especially the people of Dayton, will not allow the country to forget the chief lesson of the recent floods—the lesson of flood prevention, and therefore of life-saving, by proper forestation and stream control.—THE EDITORS.

YOU have asked me to write you how the forest affects the flow of streams, and I am very glad indeed to do so.

First of all, it is well to understand that seven years' rainfall, more or less, is stored in the first hundred feet of the earth's surface, so that the earth itself is the greatest of all water reservoirs. The streams are supplied (except in times of flood) mainly from this great body of water which the soil and the rocks contain. It is this reservoir that feeds the springs.

To this great storehouse of water the forest holds the key. When the leaves and litter from the trees fall and decay, they keep the surface moist and permeable. Then the fallen rain sinks easily into the great reservoir of the soil, to seep out later through the flanks of the mountains into the headwaters of the streams. Thus there is less water in the brooks and rivers in flood time, and more in time of drought, than there would be if the forest were gone.

But when the forest has been cut off, when the surface has been burned over and has dried out, as it sometimes does, into a cover almost as waterproof as a roof, then the fallen rain cannot penetrate into the soil, but rushes in great volume down the slopes into the streams, and often produces terrible floods, such as cost this country more than a hundred million dollars every year.

This is one of the ways in which the forest affects streamflow, but not the only one. You may easily make proof of another way in which the forest acts upon the fallen rain. You will need a little table, a glass of water, and a piece of blotting-paper. Tilt the table so that its surface is steep like the side of a hill. Then pour a few drops from the glass of water on the tilted surface of the table. The water has hardly touched the table before it runs off. Then lay the piece of blotting-paper on the tilted table, and let the drops of water fall on that. Instead of running off they sink in; and if the table under the blotting-paper were permeable, part of the water would sink into that, too. If you keep on pouring long enough, the fallen water will begin to seep out slowly from the lower edge of the blotting-paper. So the forest floor absorbs the fallen rain, offers a mechanical resistance to the swift passage of the water into the streams, and lets what water the earth does not absorb work its way gradually down to the lower levels and into the watercourses.

A long controversy has raged between those who, like the army engineers and the late Chief of the Weather Bureau, hold that the forests have no influence on streamflow, and the foresters who, because they know the woods and the mountains, have long known (even if, until recently, they could prove it only by observation and not by actual figures) that the forest has a powerful effect on the distribution of the fallen rain. Now we know from definite measurements made by the Forest Service in California, and from the recent remarkable series of measurements of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the United States Geological Survey made on Burnt Creek in New Hampshire, that forests actually do affect the distribution of the rain, and how much they do affect it. The Burnt Creek experiments show, in brief, that a rain-storm runs off twice as fast from a deforested burned watershed as it does from another watershed, like it in rock, soil, and slope, but covered with forest. These measurements, supported as they are by other similar measurements made with similar results in European countries, have settled beyond the possibility of contradiction one great fact known to all foresters for many years—that the forests help control the flow of streams, and keep floods lower and low water higher than where the forests have been destroyed.

BASEBALL AND THE NATIONAL LIFE

BY H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

ON July 20, 1858, there was played the first recorded game of baseball to which an admission fee was charged. The opposing teams were made up of carefully selected players representing New York and Brooklyn; the scene of the game was the old Fashion Race Course on Long Island; and some fifteen hundred people paid $750 to see New York win by four runs.

October 16, 1912, or little more than fifty years later, another New York team, playing in Boston, lost by a single run the last of a series of inter-league games for the title of "World's Champions." The newspapers of the country reported the game in the most minute detail, and incidentally announced that the eight games of the series had been attended by more than 250,000 persons, whose admission fees aggregated $490,833, or an average in excess of 30,000 spectators and average receipts of about $60,000 per game. Than these contrasting figures nothing could exhibit more impressively the tremendous growth in popularity of baseball in the comparatively short interval between the earliest and the latest championship game.

When, in the late summer of last year, the Boston "Red Sox" returned from a Western tour which virtually assured to them the championship of the American League, it has been estimated that nearly 100,000 people assembled in the streets of Boston to give them a welcome home. And later, when they played the New York "Giants" in the "World's Series," the course of every game was followed with the most eager attention not alone by the thousands in grand stand and "bleachers," but by many, many thousands more standing in compact masses before the bulletin boards of city newspapers, or in little groups at the telegraph offices of remote and isolated villages. So widespread, in fact, was the interest that the day after the deciding game the newspapers were able to print this astonishing item of news from Washington:

> Unprecedented procedure was permitted today in the Supreme Court of the United States, when the Justices, sitting on the bench hearing the Government's argument in the "bath-tub trust" case, received bulletins, inning by inning, of the "World's Championship" baseball game in Boston. The progress of the playing was closely watched by the members of the highest court in the land, especially by Associate Justice Day, who had requested the baseball bulletins during the luncheon recess from 2 to 2:30 P.M. The little slips giving the progress of the play went to him not only during the luncheon recess, but when the Court resumed its sitting. They were passed along the bench from Justice to Justice.

Veritably baseball is something more than the great American game—it is an American institution having a significant place in the life of the people, and consequently worthy of close and careful analysis.

Fully to grasp its significance, however, it is necessary to study it, in the first place, as merely a game, and seek to determine wherein lie its peculiar qualities of fascination. As a game, as something that is "playable," it of course must serve the ordinary ends of play. These, according to the best authorities on the physiology and psychology of play, are threefold: the expenditure of surplus nervous energy in a way that will not be harmful to the organism, but, on the contrary, will give needed exercise to growing muscles; the development of traits and abilities that will

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

afterwards aid the player in the serious business of life; and the attainment of mental rest through pleasurable occupation.

Until recently it has been customary to emphasize one or another of these purposes and motives as affording the sole reason for play. But scientists are beginning to appreciate that all of them may be operant in determining the action of the play impulse, one motive being influential in one instance, the second in another, the third in yet another, or all three in combination. As between the three, though, the preparation motive would seem to be uppermost, at all events in the play of childhood and youth, children instinctively favoring those games which, although they are completely unconscious of the fact, tend most strongly to form and establish the characteristics that will be most serviceable to them in later years. Or, as stated by Professor Karl Groos, the first to dwell on this aspect of play:

"Play is the agency employed to develop crude powers and prepare them for life's uses, and from the biological standpoint we can say: From the moment when the intellectual development of a species becomes more useful in the 'struggle for existence' than the most perfect instinct, will natural selection favor those individuals in whom the less elaborated faculties have more chance of being worked out by practice under the protection of parents—that is to say, those individuals that play."

Now, in all civilized countries of the modern world, and especially in countries of advanced economic development and of a form of government like that of the United States, success and progress depend chiefly on the presence of certain personal characteristics. Physical fitness, courage, honesty, patience, the spirit of initiative combined with due respect for lawful authority, soundness and quickness of judgment, self-confidence, self-control, cheeriness, fair-mindedness, and appreciation of the importance of social solidarity, of "team play"—these are traits requisite as never before for success in the life of an individual and of a nation. They are traits developed to some extent by all outdoor games played by groups of competitors. But it is safe to say that no other game—not even excepting football—develops them as does baseball.

One need attend only a few games, whether played by untrained school-boys or by the most expert professionals, to appreciate the great value of baseball as a developmental agent. Habits of sobriety and self-control are established in the players if only from the necessity of keeping in good condition in order to acquit one's self creditably and hold a place on the team. Patience, dogged persistence, the pluck that refuses to acknowledge either weariness or defeat, are essential to the mastery of the fine points of batting, fielding, or pitching—a mastery which in turn brings with it a feeling of self-confidence that eventually will go far in helping its possessor to achieve success off as well as on the "diamond." It takes courage of a high order to play infield positions, as, for example, they ought to be played when "stolen bases" are imminent; and, for that matter, it takes courage to "steal" them when the runner knows that he is likely to be "blocked off" by some courageous infielder of the type of the two Wagners of "Pirate" and "Red Sox" fame.

So, too, courage, and plenty of it, is needed at the bat—courage not simply to face the swiftly moving ball, but to "crowd" the "plate" so as to handicap the pitcher in his efforts to perform successfully and expeditiously the work of elimination. I well remember, in connection with the "World's Series" of 1911, the boldness in this respect displayed by the New York player Snodgrass, when batting against the pitching of the mighty Bender. Time after time Snodgrass stood so close to the "plate" as to draw vehement protests from his opponent, with whom, as an American League partisan, I heartily sympathized. But at the same time I could not withhold some slight measure of admiration for the courage of the batsman, typical of the spirit which, pervading the whole team, had no small share in winning for the "Giants" the National League honors in 1911 and again last year.

As an agent in the development of the "team spirit" baseball is no less notable. The term "sacrifice hit" eloquently expresses one phase of the game which must leave on all playing it an indelible impression of the importance in all affairs of life of unselfish co-operation. The extent, indeed, to which baseball tends to inculcate the lesson of subordination of self for the common good is well shown by a little story I heard not long ago regarding two professional baseball players. One was the short-stop, the other the second baseman, of a "major" league team, and consequently they were required by the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

duties of their positions to work more closely together than any other members of the team except the pitcher and catcher. One day, the story goes, they had a quarrel so bitter that for the remainder of the season they did not address a word to each other when off the "diamond." But, once the umpire had cried "Play ball!" their antagonism was temporarily dropped, and they fought the common foe in as complete accord as though they had been the best of friends. Surely a game that can develop such a social consciousness—and conscience—is a game of which any nation may be proud, and to which it may well feel indebted.

And, besides aiding powerfully in physical and moral development, baseball is also a splendid mind-builder. The ability to think, and to think quickly, is fostered by the duties of its every position as well as by the complicated problems that are constantly arising in its swiftly changing course of events. Time and again games have been won, or the way has been cleared to victory, by the quickness of a player or a manager in appreciating the possibilities of a critical situation and planning a definite plan of campaign to meet the emergency. It was thus, to give a single illustration, with the final game of last year's "World's Series."

That game was won by the "Red Sox" by the score of three runs to two, an extra inning being necessary, as the score stood one to one in the ninth. The newspapers next day gave unenviable prominence to two New York fielders, to whose errors in the tenth inning the loss of the game was ascribed. Actually the turning-point came in the seventh inning, when New York led by one run to none for Boston.

From the start of the game Mathewson, the premier pitcher of the National League, had been disposing of the "Red Sox" batsmen with all his old-time skill. Bedient, his young rival, had been doing almost equally well, although New York had earned a run off him in the third inning. In Boston's half of the seventh, with two men out and a man on first base, the manager of the "Red Sox"—who also, as it happened, was the man then on first base—made the move that undoubtedly saved the game for his team. It was Bedient's turn to bat, but instead Manager Stahl sent to the "plate" a utility outfielder, Henriksen, who until that moment had not once been at bat in the series. Mathewson, utterly in the dark as to his weaknesses as a batsman, tried him with a variety of pitches. One proved so much to his liking that he drove it past third base for a hit that brought in the tying run. Stahl's judgment, plus Henriksen's ability to "make good," had turned impending defeat into possible victory.

So incessant and so varied are the demands made on the ball-player's intelligence that any one who really knows the game will be inclined to indorse unreservedly the published declaration of that most successful baseball-player and most successful business man, Mr. Albert G. Spalding:

"I never struck anything in business that did not seem a simple matter when compared with complications I have faced on the baseball field. A young man playing baseball gets into the habit of quick thinking in most adverse circumstances and under the most merciless criticism in the world—the criticism from the 'bleachers.' If that doesn't train him, nothing can. Baseball in youth has the effect in later years of making him think and act a little quicker than the other fellow."

To-day this is even more the case than in the days when Mr. Spalding led his Boston and Chicago teams to victory, for with the passage of time the technique of the game has been improved to an extent that makes it more of a developmental agent than it was even ten years ago. Lacking the strength, skill, and experience of the professional player, the school-boy whose efforts are confined to the "diamond" of the vacant lot or public park plays the game under precisely the same rules as the professional, and with no less zest and earnestness, and profits correspondingly. To be sure, in playing it he does not dream for an instant that he is thereby helping to prepare himself for the important struggles of maturity. He plays it merely because he finds it "good fun"—merely because, in its variety and rapidity of action, in the comparative ease with which its fundamental principles may be learned, and in its essentially co-operative yet competitive character, it affords an intensely pleasurable occupation. It is, in truth, a game which makes an irresistible appeal to the instincts of youth precisely because it so admirably meets the principal objects of play—mental rest through enjoyment, exercise for the muscles, the healthy expenditure of surplus nervous energy, and practice and preparation for life's work.

This, of course, does not explain its popu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

larity with the non-playing American public of mature years, a popularity which seems to many the more surprising and reprehensible in view of the fact that to-day, when baseball games are drawing larger crowds than in all the previous history of the sport, the Nation is burdened to an appalling extent by economic and social evils. But in reality this phenomenon is neither so unusual nor so ominous as alarmists would have us believe. "Give us games!" was the cry of the Roman populace in time of disaster many centuries ago, and it has since been unconsciously echoed by many another people under the stress of some great crisis.

Baseball itself, it is worth noting, was a product of the period of anti-slavery agitation that preceded the crisis of the Civil War, having been invented in 1839, two years after the murder of the abolitionist Elijah P. Lovejoy, and one year after the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, in Philadelphia, by a mob of pro-slavery sympathizers; and its first rise into favor as a public spectacle was but a year or so before North and South met in their epochal conflict.

What this means is simply an instinctive resort to sport as a method of gaining momentary relief from the strain of an intolerable burden, and at the same time finding a harmless outlet for pent-up emotions which, unless thus gaining expression, might discharge themselves in a dangerous way. It also means, there is reason to believe, a continuance of the play impulse as an aid in the rational and efficient conduct of life. It is no mere coincidence that the great sport-loving peoples of the world—the Americans, the English, the Canadians, and the Australians—have been pre-eminent in the art of achieving progress by peaceful and orderly reform. There have been times, as in the case of the Civil War, when the issues involved have been such as to make absolutely necessary the arbitrament of arms. But evolution, not revolution, has been the rule in the development of these nations—these nations which above all others respond to the impulse to play.

Baseball, then, from the spectator's standpoint, is to be regarded as a means of catharsis, or, perhaps better, as a safety-valve. And it performs this service the more readily because of the appeal it makes to the basic instincts, with resultant removal of the inhibitions that ordinarily cause tenseness and restraint. For exactly the same reason it has a democratizing value no less important to the welfare of society than is its value as a developmental and tension-relieving agent. The spectator at a ball game is no longer a statesman, lawyer, broker, doctor, merchant, or artisan, but just a plain every-day man, with a heart full of fraternity and good will to all his fellow-men—except perhaps the umpire. The oftener he sits in grand stand or "bleachers," the broader, kindlier, better man and citizen he must tend to become.

Finally, it is to be observed that the mere watching of a game of baseball, as of football, lacrosse, hockey, or any other game of swift action, has a certain beneficial physical effect. It is a psychological commonplace that pleasurable emotions, especially if they find expression in laughter, shouts, cheers, and other muscle-expanding noises, have a tonic value to the whole bodily system. So that it is quite possible to get exercise vicariously, as it were; and the more stimulating the spectacle that excites feelings of happiness and enjoyment, the greater will be the resultant good. Most decidedly baseball is a game well designed to render this excellent service.

Like every virile, vigorous game, it has its defects. But its qualities far outweigh its shortcomings, and it must be accounted a happy day for America when the first players met on the first "diamond" laid out on American soil. The little red school-house has long been extolled as a prime factor in the Republic's progress. I for one am firmly convinced that the lessons taught in it would have lacked much of their potency had it not been for the reinforcement they received from the lessons learned on the baseball field near by. Long may Uncle Sam play ball!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TARIFF REDUCTION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE BUSINESS MAN

BY GEORGE P. BRETT

SINCE the time when it became certain that a Democratic President would be elected and that the country would thus obtain the long-promised tariff reduction, of which it stands so greatly in need, certain business and manufacturing circles have been discussing, with direful forebodings, the evil effects which, so they conclude, are sure to follow the abandonment of the time-honored principle of protection, by lowering the duties on imported articles.

In reading the newspapers of the day one may learn, too, of instances where a factory which produces articles that, when imported, are in the future to be subject to a reduced duty, is to remove its activities to a foreign country where, perchance, there is no "protection" at all. Or, more distressing still, the factory is reported to be discontinuing business entirely for fear of the reduction of duty in a tariff bill which has still to hear from the protected interests which, so one hears, have one and all recently established bureaus of tariff "information" at Washington, and which is still to run the gauntlet of hostile groups of Senators who may, and probably will, under the circumstances, make many changes in it before it appears before the President for signature and becomes the law of the land.

An interested observer may perhaps therefore claim space in your journal to set forth some pertinent facts as to one of these protected industries, and, arguing from these, make some estimate of the real effect which the passage of the new tariff bill will have upon the business interests generally of the country. Modern business is many-sided, and there are few business men who know the details, often complex and confusing, of a number of different industries; but some of us know intimately the ins and outs of one business at least, and one of those of which I happen to know all the ramifications is fairly typical. It is a factory selling almost entirely the product of labor, in that the raw material used is but a small percentage of the cost of the finished product. In this respect it resembles closely much of our industrial production and is governed by like conditions as to initial cost.

The product of this factory is at present protected by a twenty-five per cent import duty, and the framers of the schedule in the present tariff bill evidently knew the foreign manufacturer's price, because the foreign price, plus the duty, is just about what the factory here charges for its wares, although of course the manufacturers here may have fixed their price at twenty-five per cent more than the price abroad *because* of the protection afforded them by the duty. The new tariff bill proposes to cut this import duty on the foreign article nearly one-half—that is, to reduce it to about fifty per cent of the present rate; and the president of the manufacturing company in question assures me (I am merely a minority stockholder in the company) that under the new tariff the company will be unable to continue to do a prosperous business, and that dividends on the stock must cease; which, of course, is very distressing to me as a stockholder of the concern and should make me an enemy, without doubt, of tariff reformers who would thus destroy my profits.

This factory does not manufacture an article of universal consumption, and its output does not accordingly run to a total of scores of millions of dollars annually; but it is nevertheless a prosperous concern, always keeping its hundreds of hands fully employed, and turning away orders during the busy season of three months or so in each year, and during which period it runs until ten or later every night. It is worthy of note that the capital stock of the concern is just about as large in hundreds of thousands of dollars as its yearly output, and that it pays dividends of fourteen per cent annually; in addition to which the fact may be stated that it has been able, from its surplus earnings, to wipe out its good will account, which was fixed at a good round sum when the company was started, and that it now has a respectable undivided profits account as well.

Twenty years ago, or thereabouts, the president of this company was a poor man; the twenty thousand dollars or so which he then borrowed to start the business was, to him, an enormous load of debt, and no further

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

capital has ever been put into the business, although from time to time the company has borrowed money for the purchase of machinery, etc. To-day the company, of which he is the largest stockholder, pays him twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and he and the two other highly salaried officials of the company, the factory always being fully employed to its capacity, find it difficult to occupy themselves sufficiently for the few hours that they daily spend at the company's offices.

If these facts are carefully considered, it will, I think, at once become apparent either that the public is paying too great a price for the products of this company, or that labor, producing the articles which the factory sells, is not being paid its just share of the money which these articles produce. Perhaps both these statements are true in part, and that not only is the public at the present time paying too much for what it buys, but also the share received by labor for the production of the article is insufficient.

The facts given in relation to this company are, as I say, well known to me, and they are fairly typical of conditions as they actually exist in many manufacturing and business concerns in this country at the present time (the enormous growth in numbers of the well-to-do classes in recent years will, I think, be sufficient proof of this). Shut off by our tariff wall from the competition of the world, it has been ridiculously easy for those manufacturing and business concerns which deal in protected articles to make money, so that we have become, from the standpoint of efficient business, "soft," flabby, and unfit for the severe competition which is the fate of merchants and producers in all the other great markets of the world.

As a result partly of these conditions there has arisen in the business world a tendency to extravagance and lavish and unnecessary expenditure in the sales departments of business concerns, and a tendency to overload corporations with ornamental officials who are often unnecessary and useless from the standpoint of the proper conduct of its affairs.

So purely ornamental have many of these corporation officials become that it is even claimed in certain business circles that a company's officials may best serve its interests by spending the major part of their time at meetings of directors of other corporations, or in participating in public affairs and attending banquets. The twenty-five-thousand-dollar salaried head of an express company—a business which recently exhausted its energies, and perhaps resources, in attempting to defeat the parcels post—is said to have averaged an hour's attendance a day at his company's offices. "He dictated a letter occasionally," my informant says, "but his duties were performed by a private secretary, whose ample salary was also paid by the company." The express business is now said to be at a low ebb and in great need of really efficient management.

It may well be that there are some kinds of business whose affairs are best attended to in public life. A champagne importer is said to have made a fortune by his success in society; but the great majority of our business corporations would be vastly better off if their officials spent more time at their companies' offices and really understood the details and assumed the actual management of their corporation affairs.

"Good wine needs no bush" is an old sales proverb which is perhaps—the allusion being lost or forgotten—somewhat difficult to understand in these days. Dr. Paxton expressed the same idea better when he said, "Let a man make a better mouse-trap than his neighbors, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door;" and this was the controlling factor of many of the business concerns of twenty years or more ago. Comparatively in recent years only has it been supposed that proper business principles required that the management and exploitation end of a manufacturing or mercantile concern should greatly dwarf the production end of such a factory or business in its expenditures.

These conditions, moreover, explain in great part the higher prices of commodities which have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present widespread social unrest and discontent on the part of the people with existing conditions and the unequal distribution of wealth.

Instances of this tendency in business may be found on every hand. A large machine manufacturing company, recently reorganized, fills its office positions with president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and assistant secretary, all high-priced and purely ornamental positions, and pays the real manager of its manufacturing works a much lower salary than the lowest of its official salaries. Notwithstanding the large profits which the company undoubtedly makes, the unwieldy expenses more than swallow them, and it is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

no matter for surprise that its stock sells on the market for less than the assessments that the stockholders have unwillingly paid upon it; and there is little hope that the reorganization, conducted on these lines, will result in better success than that which brought the original company into a receiver's hands.

Look where you will into the facts of modern business—in the insurance and banking world, with its princely salaries of the officials and the penury of the actual working force; into the intricacies of railways, where similar conditions obtain and where waste and inefficient management, combined with extravagance and useless expenditures for advertisement and display and vast sums expended on attempts at monopoly, involve a total of costs the saving of which would, in many instances, be sufficient greatly to increase their present dividends, or sufficient at any rate without doubt to meet the increased demands of labor which are now giving them so great concern—you will find throughout similar conditions to those which obtain in the factory which I have used above as an example of modern business tendencies.

Quite recently, in talking with men whose incomes come mostly from their investments, I have been struck by their feeling, as expressed to me, of a change coming, or actually upon us—of a time when capital will be obliged to take less than its former share of the profits of production; and they attribute this coming change to the demands of labor, the strikes for larger wages and shorter hours, the accounts of which are continually filling the columns of our newspapers.

But nowhere have I seen any reference to this aspect of the matter, *i. e.*, the increasing costs of the mere exploitation of modern business as compared with the actual necessary expenditures for its proper conduct. The machine-manufacturing corporation referred to above is said to pay its factory superintendent, the one really important man of the concern, one-half the salary it pays to its lowest salaried official.

A well-known authority of the business world speaks in one of the current newspapers of a coming serious setback to the business of the country which will arise through the tariff reductions, and prophesies that "labor will be liquidated;" and I have no doubt that the attempt will be made, when the manufacturers first feel the pinch of the lower tariff, to reduce the wages of labor rather than to curtail their present extravagant expenditures and their own, at present, unfair share of the profits. Such an attempt can result, in my opinion, only in failure in the end, and in immediate disturbances, through strikes and lockouts, which will be far worse for the business of the country than anything else that could happen.

Labor will *not* be "liquidated," and it is quite right that it should not be, so long as the profits of management are what they have been in the past and what they are today. Nor can the reasonable reductions of the tariff now proposed suffice as an excuse for reductions in wages until liquidation has been ruthlessly applied to the evils of management as these now exist.

The effect of the reduction of the tariff as, at any rate, one business man sees it, will be first of all some reduction in the costs of living brought about by the competition of the foreign producer—and this reduction of prices will not, in my opinion, reduce the wages of factory workers at all, but, by bringing about economies in management, by reducing lavish and unnecessary expenditures for exploitation, prove a blessing to the manufacturers themselves. Some readjustment of the scale of living in the above referred to well-to-do classes may indeed result, to the great advantage of all of us. In but too few instances has wise use been made of such suddenly acquired riches, and possibly a reduction for a time in the number of high-priced automobiles purchased and a less lavish display in entertainment will tend to bring about real improvement in conditions of life for our people as a whole. Business, moreover, will benefit greatly by being placed on a sounder, more secure basis.

Whether our interests be those of manufacturer or merchant, or of merely the consumer, the reduced tariff will come as a blessing, even though at first we may deem it a blessing in disguise. It cannot fail to bring about a long-desired and indispensable readjustment in our way of living, and, by giving us again real competition, reduce the monstrous rewards of management, with the resulting inevitable extravagance which is fast threatening all that is best in our public as well as our private life.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A HUNGARIAN GIRL'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

A TRUE STORY TOLD BY A WHITE-GOODS STRIKER TO GERTRUDE BARNUM

I ALWAYS dreamed of coming to America, it seems. We lived in the small country town of Ujhely, in Hungary, my mother, father, six brothers, two sisters, and myself. Two brothers came first, then I was the third child. Father was only a crockery peddler, and sickly, and we were very poor. In that town if families are well off they live upstairs, and the poor live downstairs. We lived underneath a family like that, and their children would not speak to us. So almost the first thing I remember, I always thought: "Some day I will show them I am just as good as they are." They used to laugh and sneer at my clothes and because I had to work, gathering berries and mushrooms, and watching the sheep. I always felt that my place is not there. When I heard people talk about America, where all people are equal, I thought, "That is the place I will go."

When I was nine years old my mother went to a hospital to study to be a nurse, and I took all care of the house and the children. We had a little baby, and the rest were small, and it was so hard for me! We cried for our mother, but she could not come. But I had hopes when she came back I can go to America and send money home, so the boys won't have to go to war, and the girls can come over too, and not have it so hard as I do. At last, when I was twelve years old, an aunt of mine in America sent me a ticket to come. I almost got crazy with happiness; but it took a whole year to get some one coming back from America to sign my passport. At last a man came back and signed it. I was not even sorry to part with the baby, because I was dreaming of what I would do for them all.

On the train I made friends with another girl who was coming to America, and we were very gay. But for some reason they sent her back from the dock, and I was all alone. I was small for thirteen, but felt big, because the boys and girls on the train treated me fine. And I was insulted when the boat ticket-man asked, "Where is your mother?" I told him, "I am a person who is going across the ocean," and he let me go on. I showed him how strong I am to carry the heavy valise. When I came into my steerage cabin it was not clean at all, and two married women and another girl all slept in it besides me. We could not breathe, and it was rough, and we were sick. But when I was outside I was better, and kept on building dreams. The townspeople at home had warned me that Freedom was bad for girls, and said they got spoiled in a free country. I just took an oath I would not be like such bad girls, and I always kept that afterwards. I dreamed I would be treated different now, not like from the family upstairs; and I would get an education, and read books, and go to the theater, and dress up well, and save money to send home each week. I would come back once to show the people, and then never again. I planned that I would go to a rich lady and help her with housework while I learned a trade.

It was eighteen days on the sea from the port of Firma, near Triest. I had sixty-four dollars, and paid fifty for the railway and boat tickets, and had four for eating. I bought an apple or an orange, but was careful not to spend. I ate the lunch from home. I was worried that they might send me back, and more so when we landed at Ellis Island. My heart was beating fast to get to the great America. Instead of seeing a beautiful city, we were pushed into a big dark room in crowds, just like beasts. Every one was talking in different languages, and all were worried or angry. It was a terrible place, with such a smell! And a rough matron pushed you away if you tried to ask questions. There were no windows and no light in this barn. No mattresses to sleep on. I thought it was prison, and we could not tell any one anything. Two days I was kept there in fear. In the daytime they let us out in the yard to sit on benches, but very early in the evening they chased us back, without telling us what for. Surely I thought it was prison; and my heart was weak. They poked coarse food at us like

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

beasts being fed. I was crying there so hard, to be treated like that in America.

At last, the third day, a man called out my name. First I was frightened because he took me to a little room with bars at the window. Then I saw the man I knew who went to America, my aunt's husband, and he had come to get me out. I jumped right into his arms with joy until they separated us and made him show papers. Finally they let me go out and I saw crowds in the city, but not like I had expected to see them. There were poor people; I saw them. But we rode on the elevated train and I liked that, and I talked and talked to the man. When I noticed push-carts and dirty little poor children and old, sad people, I would be sad again. But when I saw how high the buildings were, I thought, "Almost every one must be rich, only a few poor, and only at first." I thought the higher up you lived the richer you must be. Such a child I was.

My aunt lived in a little dark place. She was a nurse and always left me and another woman in the house while she went to work; and when the other woman went out, my uncle was not nice to me—I mean he was too nice, always taking hold of me. I was ashamed and did not know what I should say to my uncle, so I always tried to hide away. My aunt took me to a white-goods shop and told them I would work for nothing to learn. It was noisy and hard to learn, and America was so different. I began to miss the baby at home. I was ashamed, always making such mistakes at the machine, and I ached sharp pains in my back. After the third week they paid me a dollar, and then I was rich and my hopes climbed up fast again. It was a foot-power machine and a dirty shop without air, and we worked until 7:30 at night. I tried to console myself and say "it's no shame to be a working-girl," and I tried to comfort my pride. When pay-day came, I began to get two and three dollars. I changed from one shop to another after I got courage, and I made four dollars and four dollars and a half, and began to pay more board; all the back board I paid, and tried to catch up to the present. There was not a cent to send home, and there was all the ticket-money I owed yet. I tell you it was enough! Different from a dream! A strange city, a strange language, even the money strange. In the other factories it was worse, because no one showed you, or helped you, or cared how you made out. They called me "greenhorn;" that was the first English word I learned. "Well," I said, "it seems I am always to be lower down than other people, just the same as in Ujhely." I only prayed that the examiner would take my work when I finished it and not throw it back to me to be ripped. That is the worst thing, the way a girl shivers before the examiner. They scold you fierce. I used to say, "God help me that she won't give it back." If there was a mistake, I would be shivering before I had courage to show it. They always yell and holler so in small factories. I owed for the ticket, and my aunt was very sharp about my wages. At home I only worked some more. I always stood there washing dishes every day, and washing clothes on Sunday; and all the time my aunt thought I should be thankful to her, and my uncle was chasing me to give him a kiss. I wanted to die.

The other girls in the shop seemed different. They had some nice pretty waists and went out to shows, but I was not with them, I was a "greenhorn." Some of them were good to me; that made me only more ashamed. They only pitied me, like I was low down. So I was always sad and tired and quiet. When the bosses did not swear, they made the worse jokes. I didn't know the words they said, but I understood too well, and used to go to the wash-room and cry. The boss even came there once and took me back to work. That was the worse shame to a girl. After crying I would say to myself, "Little fool. All that time lost in crying!"

When spring came it was so beautiful, and I saw out of the window little children playing. I always pondered, "How the world is! Some people have too much and we have nothing." My aunt and her husband got worse instead of better, and I made up my mind to go in with strangers. My aunt was jealous and glad I went. Then I was with no one that belonged to me. I grew real sick at that house, and I was afraid the lady would send me away. I tried to hide my sickness and go to work just the same. The second night I was sick it was like burning up with fever and pain, but I would not call the lady. After I got worse I left the water running in the sink. I thought, "She will waken and I will ask for a doctor." She did not wake up. I kept on waiting for morning and dying, I was sure. The clock seemed to stop. At last I went to her bed,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but even then I could not have courage to waken her. When it was a little bit light I called her up. She only said, "The doctor will want three dollars." And she went to sleep again. So later I got up and went to work. I could not work then, so at noon I came out of the shop and sat at the doors of different tenements. No one noticed. It was summer and fine weather, and I got better in three days. I went out that way in mornings and came, like from work, at night. Only I could not eat, and the lady was cross and said, "Are you trying to get sick on me?" So then my job was gone and I went looking for another. I came down to two cents. By that time I was getting well and I was hungry again, but I saw a poor old man, and sorrow makes you feel sympathy. I gave him one cent, and bought a banana for my hunger. After I ate the banana I was just as hungry as before. I wished I gave the two cents to the old man. It would do him more good than me. I got my old job back because the new girl could not succeed. The other girls helped me along with lunches until I got the next pay. It is that way. If there is a poor girl in the factory it hurts you, and you have to help. It's bad for all in the shop if one is paid too low. You have to help when you cannot really do it. If a lady's baby dies, you have to help buy a coffin. You can see the little face lying there and you have to pay. It keeps everybody back that way.

Once when I was fifteen I got a pretty piece of blue goods for forty cents off a push-cart, and I made it just so, with lace collar and cuffs, and I got a hat-frame and some ribbon. I wore the dress and hat on Sunday, and I was to go out to the park with an older girl. That day I felt very lively and the sun was shining. I knew I looked fine. Then a man coming out of an entrance called to me, "You've got paint on your dress." Sure enough, my new dress! He took his handkerchief and began to wipe it off and pulled me back into the entrance. Oh, that was a terrible man! I broke away and ran and ran. He was not following, but I kept on running. Such a terrible thing to happen! I went home. My dress was all black paint, but I did not think of that. It seems the man was worse than black paint to get off my mind. Poor girls! What they have to keep up to, watching all the time! I was only fifteen years old.

Afterwards I learned to work well and fast and make six and seven dollars. I paid the rest of the ticket-money and sent a little home. I was sixteen, seventeen, then, and I watched the girls and the young fellows always laughing and joking. They dressed up and went in crowds to a show or the park. The young fellows did not like me so much. I was quiet and ashamed for my clothes. Older men always tried to speak to me on the street. They said I was pretty, and in the shops they were bothering me. If they came to the places I boarded they made trouble for me. I got afraid to look at any man. Except one. That was the cousin of the girl where I stayed once. He was good. No one was ever so good to me, and he taught me a little reading. I was afraid to go to a lecture with him. I am sorry now; for I know he was good, and not so much older than I was. I don't know where he is now. No one was ever so good to me. You get suspicious, from all that happens, and I hurt his feelings. Sometimes I would like a man, too, when I was lonesome. Once I had two young men in the same place, boarding. One of them I liked, and he knew it, and they whispered things, and tried it on. But I thought I would show them I had a stronger will than them. It is just luck if a girl is not caught sometime, when her will is weak from being sick, or very lonely, or unhappy—and she might believe the young man. Once this fellow that I liked took me to see a lady that is not married to her husband. She had two children and a very good man, and they said there was no sense to get married. I thought about it, but I said to myself, "No, I took the oath on the boat I will not be spoiled in the free country." I remembered all my high dreams, and from pride I kept my will strong. Although I was always quiet and working harder and harder, with so much on my mind, I liked it when the other girls were laughing and gay. I could like it; but I could not be lively myself. I did not care to go to dances, because the young men did not dance with me, those days, but went after the lively girls with pretty dresses. You could not blame them.

Then I kept on sending money home every week, and it was such a little, so different from what I promised. I even began to think, "What do I care what happens to me? My life is spoiled, anyway; I was nineteen, but old; no hope for me any more. I might make some money on the street and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

send it home, and it would be better for the other children." Oh, yes, I thought of it very often before the strike. I could not think of any other good of me living, getting more pale and quiet all the time. I tried to study and learn, but to make nine or ten dollars you work hard, and you are too tired.

Now, you see, it was just in time I heard about the strike. That was a wonderful thing! Really from a child I always knew I had something better in me, if I got a chance. But up to the strike I never knew what I could do. We were inspired then! Everything we suffered was explained, the awful shops and the awful places we had to live. At the strike meetings we learned we could stand up for ourselves and our sisters. In all my life those five weeks will shine out the best. Everything was explained just as it is. All the wrongs we suffer, and how we can change this. We sympathized with each other and were not each one alone and for herself. I heard the great people speak about the Labor Movement. We got courage for picketing, and were arrested, and froze, and did not mind it; and fought for our cause, and saw a hope in America. I knew then it was the labor movement that could change the shops and the wages. When they asked me to go to speak at church meetings my heart was beating, but I knew I could tell all we had to suffer. After I was speaking, I used to lie awake at night and think of other things I could have told them. So afterwards I got to speak better. It was like a miracle when we won the strike. We laughed and cried together. The people had helped us, but we knew we did most of it ourselves. That was what helped us most. My pride was satisfied, because I could be somebody after all, and do something. I learned then all a human being can do in the labor movement; and my pride came back stronger than before. Even what we got in wages and shorter hours was not the thing. It is pride, and hope, and self-respect you get. You know you are not a machine, but as good as the best.

Now I believe in America getting more like what I heard, back in Hungary. America is the best country, after all!

THE PRAYER RUG

BY CLARA GRIFFITH GAZZAM

So much of color 'neath the careless tread
Of alien feet! And once there knelt in prayer
A Moslem maid, whose wealth of dusky hair
Swept low above each single silken thread.
It grew in beauty, till its folds were spread
Upon her bridal couch; and warm and bare
She wrapped her children in its silken care,
And on its sacred surface laid her dead.

And yet men barter for the paltry gold—
This thing, so closely kin to human life
It breathes the fragrant breath of maid or wife;
Its warp and woof a thousand dreams enfold.
Step softly! lest the pile beneath your feet
The secrets of the Moslem maid repeat.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPECTATOR

CIVILIZATION, like the individual, may rise on stepping-stones of its dead selves to higher things, and it is sometimes instructive and perhaps inspiring to us to see the stepping-stones which we of the twentieth century have left behind us forever. So the Spectator thought as he descended the gang-plank from the prison ship Success, now lying at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, New York, on the quiet waters of the Hudson. After a visit to the old ship one feels that the step which civilization made in abandoning her and the methods she represented has been a tremendous one. No doubt there are other steps still to take, but this one is definite. The Success was a practical incarnation of the spirit of the Dark Ages in the treatment of prisoners. And yet it is but a matter of twoscore years or so since the old hulk was put out of commission. Within her timber walls are held some of the darkest secrets in the history of the English-speaking race.

For the Success was one of the original convict ships used by the British Government in transporting prisoners to Botany Bay in Australia. Built in 1790 in Moulmain in the East Indies, her stout timbers of everlasting teak have defied wind and waves and the struggles of her despairing human cargoes for over a hundred years. On this bright spring morning she looked not uncheerful in her coat of faded yellow, with the black arrows on her sides that denoted her ownership by the British Government as prison property. With her bluff stem ornamented by a buxom figurehead of Britannia, and the old-fashioned bowsprit projecting above it, she was, apart from a realization of her gruesome history, good to look at as an example of the old marine architecture. The Success is the type of vessel, now all but extinct, that carried the hardy British sailor through all the seven seas during the years when he found new worlds at every point of the compass.

Once on deck, however, one gets the flavor of the convict ship. Amidships is a stout frame on which the recalcitrant prisoner was fastened securely to receive the discipline of the cat-o'-nine-tails which hangs conveniently near. One learns from a member of the ship's Australian crew that the unfortunate convict was flogged by one of his fellow-prisoners; but the momentary gratification that the Spectator felt on learning this fact, suggestive of laying the lash on lightly, was removed on seeing the heavy irons that were the portion of the convict who was too merciful. Near by was the ship's bath for the prisoners—a tank into which the bleeding victim of the cat was soused so that his wounds might not fester. It was on this deck that the prisoners enjoyed their hour of daily exercise (so far as they could enjoy it when restricted by heavy leg fetters), while armed guards watched from quarter-deck and fo'c's'le to prevent any from jumping overboard—the punishment for attempting this being confinement, chained to the floor, in the horrible "black hole." As on the slave-ships that carried Negroes to America in the old days, the convicts frequently preferred a leap into the ocean to going back into the hold again, but their endeavors thus to secure liberty and death were sternly repressed. For after the first few trips of the Success to Botany Bay, in which nearly fifty per cent of the prisoners failed to arrive at their destination, the Government offered a premium of half a guinea to the officers for each survival, and this led to strict repression of suicide.

Of the two hundred or more convicts that were carried on each trip by the prison ship during her four or five months' voyage to the antipodes, the largest number were kept in the lower of the two decks into which the ship's hold was divided. Several men—or women—were crowded into each of the small cells, four feet by seven, which filled this portion of the ship. Ventilation was furnished only by a small slit at the top of the heavy, solid door. Mrs. Malaprop, who said that ordinary staterooms were "so stuffy that she couldn't sleep in one until she had opened the bunghole," would certainly have had insomnia here. Light there was absolutely none, on this deck. On the deck above, some light came through the hatches, when they were open, in fair weather. Here also was the ship's chapel, a somewhat roomier cell, shut in by heavy iron bars, into which a dozen men could be crowded, and to which on Sundays the prisoners were taken in batches to listen to a sermon by the chaplain, who stood safely outside the bars in the passageway before this wild-beast den. Near

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the spiritual headquarters of the ship was to be found the provision for medicament for the body—the ship's dispensary. When the Success became a stationary prison, anchored in Melbourne Harbor, the convicts were daily taken ashore for work in a stone quarry. Accidents here being frequent, the injured man was brought to this "sick bay." The doctor's visit was made once a week, on Saturday. If the prisoner was hurt on Monday—he waited here until Saturday before receiving attention.

Among the thousands of prisoners carried to Australia by the Success during her half-century of use as a transport vessel perhaps the most remarkable was a group known as the "Six Men of Dorset," who are especially noteworthy in the history of the labor movement in England. In 1834 these six agricultural laborers were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for asking unitedly for an increase in wages of one shilling a week. Under the laws of England at that time this was treated as conspiracy, and the men—three of whom were Wesleyan local preachers—were promptly convicted and transported to Australia on the Success. George Loveless, one of the men, wrote a diary vividly describing the horrors of the passage. A mighty agitation for their release arose in England, during which a procession of fifty thousand workmen marched to the official residence of the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, to present a petition in behalf of these "six men of Dorset." Their release was finally effected in 1837. It was a fine act of tardy justice when, just one year ago, in May, 1912, a monument was erected to these early martyrs in the cause of industrial liberty, in their native village in Dorsetshire, England.

All these injustices and inhumanities to prisoners—and many more which the Spectator's consideration for his readers' sensibilities will not permit him to dilate upon—constitute, in the Spectator's opinion, no special indictment of the British people, but are merely painful indications of the general callousness to suffering which has marked the race's progress from brutehood. The putting behind us of these hideous things in the treatment of prisoners began in Australia itself, as the result of a mutiny of the convicts on board this very vessel in 1856. A certain Captain Price, an especially tyrannical jailer—whose image in wax, along with those of many other celebrities of like evil repute, is to be seen on the old ship—finally provoked the prisoners beyond endurance, and during an uprising he was killed by them. Seven of the prisoners were hanged for this crime, if crime it can be called. The official investigation that followed, with its exposures of the iniquities and barbarities of the system, resulted finally in the abolition of the transportation of prisoners from England to Australia, and the dark career of the Success and her sister convict ships—for there were several others—was forever closed.

Australia, of course, was not to blame for the cruelties of the transportation system, but she has always been sensitive to the implications in which she was involved by reason of the character of some of these immigrants—"true patriots all" though they may have been, as they were characterized by one of the most noted of the convicts, George Barrington, author of the lines—

"True patriots all, for, be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good."

But England's worst criminals were not sent to Botany Bay—they were hanged at home; and at the time of the establishment of her penal colonies minor offenses were punished by transportation; while, as has been well observed, most of the convicts on the Success were probably really less culpable morally than were the merciless jailers who knouted and abused them. But, at any rate, such was Australia's detestation of the whole transportation system that when finally it was abolished the convict ships were ordered to be demolished, with all they contained, as reminders of a diabolical régime. The Success itself was scuttled, and for five years lay at the bottom of Sydney Harbor. But she has lived to come to our shores, and to be perhaps the most eloquent object-lesson ever seen in America against brutality in the treatment of prisoners. Though doubtless "there is still room for improvement," as one of the ship's officers observed to the Spectator, the distance traveled in our standards from the early days of this convict ship is immense, and no one can inspect the Success without realizing that a brighter day has dawned for the prisoner and for humanity, and that the good work begun in the amelioration of the convict's life in Australasia must go on until everywhere the offender is treated as a patient to be cured rather than as a criminal to be abused.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW BOOKS

WARS, PRESENT AND PAST

THE rather dry, academic title of Mr. James Ford Rhodes's "Lectures on the American Civil War" (Macmillan) gives no idea of its vital interest or its masterly workmanship. The volume consists of a series of lectures delivered at the University of Oxford in the year 1912. The Oxford students who heard the lectures are to be congratulated, and any American interested in the political history of his country who reads the book is to be congratulated. We do not know where the student or the reader can find in so short a compass so clear, human, and accurate an account of the period from 1832 to 1865 as may be found in this book. It can be matched for a compactness which yet retains the juice of life only by Dr. Rhodes's essay on the Presidential Office which appears in his volume of "Historical Essays" published in 1909 by the Macmillans. The present volume can be read with equal appreciation in the South as well as in the North—a statement that cannot be made of many historical essays on the Civil War period.

Of three new books about the Balkan war, two are by correspondents of the London "Times"—Major Lionel James, who was with the Turks, and Mr. Cyril Campbell, who was with the Servians; the third is by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who was with the Turks. From a man of his caliber and long experience, Mr. James's book, "With the Conquered Turk" (Small, Maynard & Co.), is disappointing. It is a narrative of personal adventure and personal banter rather than the more serious account one had anticipated. But the adventures are well worth reading, as are Major James's reasons for the fact that the Bulgarians, despite their success, were willing to discuss an armistice. Mr. Campbell's book, "The Balkan War Drama" (McBride, Nast & Co.), deals with the general situation more at length, and affords a valuable glimpse into Servian affairs and especially into Servian prospects, as, for instance:

> Servia will be faced with a serious danger. The whole history of the Balkan Peninsula proves unquestionably that Bulgaria was the most virile and robust race. It was this which had enabled her, and doubtless will enable her in the future, to withstand all Russia's attempts at absorption. . . .
>
> The absorption of Bulgaria into a pan-Slavonic empire is extremely improbable. In the first place, the Bulgarians are not Slavs, but came of an Ugar-Aryan stock which became Slavicized after the collapse of the Bulgarian Empire. They have none of the mysticism of the Slav race; instead of mournfully brooding over the past, and composing sad folk-songs on the battle of Kossovo, they have shown a dogged and thorough resolution which has won the admiration of all who know the country. . . .
>
> The rise of Bulgaria is only equaled by that of Japan, and there are many who believe that the great era of the Tsars Simeon and Krum, whose empire stretched from the Black Sea to the Adriatic and south to the Ægean, will once more be revived. The dream of a Big Bulgaria leapt into concrete shape at the Treaty of San Stefano; and although the Powers took away with the left hand what they had given with the right, it is that ideal which the nation set itself to achieve. In peace and war, in commercial and educational development, they have proved their right to take their place among the nations, and it will be the realization of a Big Bulgaria which will once and forever shatter the hopes of a pan-Slavonic empire.
>
> It will be seen, therefore, that Servia will in all probability be ground between the upper and the nether millstones.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's book, "With the Turks in Thrace" (Doran Company), is particularly readable because of his brilliant description of the battle of Lule Burgas. He was an eye-witness of that battle; his account of its final catastrophe differs from Mr. James's. But the first part of the Ashmead-Bartlett book is heavy with tiresome general detail and possibly overmuch personal detail. Of the war as a whole, we find in none of these volumes as comprehensive and satisfactory accounts as in Lieutenant's Wagner's "With the Victorious Bulgarians," already reviewed in The Outlook.

What caused the Franco-Prussian War of 1870? Almost all the prime actors in that war have now passed away. But one, in particular, remains—Émile Ollivier. He was at the head of the French Ministry when the war broke out. M. Ollivier is now eighty-seven years old. Some people have claimed that, so far as France was concerned, he, as Prime Minister, was really responsible for the war. That he was not is asserted in his monumental work "L'Empire Libéral." From the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of that work a volume has just been published consisting of translations and extracts, and called "The Franco-Prussian War and Its Hidden Causes" (Little, Brown & Co.). In condensed, concise form it declares the real cause of the Franco-Prussian War to have been Bismarck's desire to unify Ger-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

many. By the war of 1864 with Denmark, Bismarck had built up a greater Prussia. By the war of 1866 with Austria he had built up the North German Confederation. But South Germany had sided with Austria. How could Bismarck win South Germany? There could be no drawing together of North and South as long as the memories of 1866 stood between them. How could Bismarck make South Germany forget those memories? Only by precipitating a danger great enough to be a common danger to North and South Germany. Such a danger would be a foreign war.

Of all Germany's neighbors France seemed the easiest with whom to pick a quarrel. Bismarck cleverly played upon the South German suspicions of France enough to negotiate a secret treaty assuring him of South Germany's support in case of a foreign war. Then, as the present volume argues, he went to work to bring about that foreign war. The vacancy on the Spanish throne offered the opportunity. Queen Isabella of Spain had just been dethroned (1868), and as the Republicans were not in a majority, Spain was searching for a king. Pending his discovery the Spanish Cortes, or Parliament, had made Marshal Serrano Regent. But the real dictator was General Prim, Minister of War and President of the Council. Bismarck, "by means of hard cash," we are told, induced Prim to favor the candidacy for the throne of Prince Leopold, of the Roman Catholic branch of the House of Hohenzollern.

Bismarck knew that France would not endure the sight of a Prussian prince on the throne of Spain, for he would really be a Prussian sentinel across the French southwestern frontier. France did protest. And why not? asks M. Ollivier. Did not Louis Philippe withdraw his son as a candidate for the Belgian throne when England objected? Did not Queen Victoria withdraw the candidacy of her son for the Greek throne when Russia objected? The Leopold candidacy was, it is true, finally withdrawn. But the French jingoes prevailed upon Napoleon III to demand guarantees from the King of Prussia that this candidacy would not be renewed. This was, of course, resented by Germany as asking too much. But the French jingoes would not give in. Then came Bismarck's "falsification" of events, and so, under misunderstandings all around, came the war. It did accomplish what Bismarck wanted to accomplish—the unification of Germany. But it did it at a fearful price.

Behind the Curtain. By L'Abbé de Lacroix. The Seemore Company, Chicago. $1.

A series of papers on the Church, written from the point of view of one trained in the Roman Catholic Church but no longer accepting its final authority; worth reading by any priest or pastor, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant, despite errors in taste. It is not quite flippant, but it is also not quite reverent.

Port of Adventure (The). By C. N. and A. M. Williamson. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. $1.35.

This time the Williamsons have chosen California for the setting of the story. To be perfectly frank, we like the setting better than the story. The latter is melodramatic and not convincing. The incidental description of places in California will interest those who have been there or expect to go there. The approach of the great Exposition of 1915 gives timeliness to the plan of this story.

Desert Gold. By Zane Grey. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.25.

Like Zane Grey's former work, this story is sensational; but it has so much of knowledge of the country depicted, and its melodramatic incidents are told with so much "jump," that it is a strong book in its own class. The "gringo," the "greaser," and the "Yaqui" all play parts in the rapid plot. The scene is the border between Arizona and Sonora, and the action takes place in large part in the desert itself. The time is that of the recent fighting and outrages along the border between the United States and Mexico. There are beautiful girls of both races and no lack of romance, but the romance is exceedingly subordinate in interest as compared with the exciting adventures.

Wheels of Chance (The). By H. G. Wells. The Macmillan Company, New York. 50c.

This is one of the latest issues of the Macmillan Modern Fiction Library, an excellent scheme which is being carried out with literary taste and discretion. This may be seen by quoting some of the titles of volumes in the Library: "Elizabeth and Her German Garden;" Robert Herrick's "The Common Lot;" Mrs. Roger Pryor's "The Colonel's Story;" Mr. R. W. Child's "Jim Hands;" and James Lane Allen's "The Reign of Law." All these stories were exceedingly worthy of republication in this new and moderate-priced edition; and particularly are we glad to see Mr. Wells's "The Wheels of Chance," which was one of the most successful of his earlier stories, and was written when he cared more for humor and incident than for social theory. It recalls agreeably also the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

early days of bicycling and the pleasures of the road.

Zone Policeman '88. By Harry A. Franck. The Century Company, New York. $2.00.

Mr. Franck has been well described as a born story-teller and a born tramp. His "Vagabond Journey Around the World" has been widely read by all sorts of people. Now he tells us what befell him as a census-gatherer and a policeman in the Canal Zone. This is not a book about history or Canal construction, but about the men and women who are in the Zone. Mr. Franck tells us he talked with people of seventy-two nationalities, from the laziest workman in the ditch to the highest officials. To one who knows about Harry Franck it is needless to say that the book is cheerful, acute, wide-awake, and humorous. It comes at just the right time, and we predict that it will take its place as the liveliest travel book of the year.

Japan and Japanese-American Relations. Edited by G. H. Blakeslee. G. E. Stechert & Co., New York. $2.50.

Mr. Blakeslee's volume is timely. We need to be instructed concerning Japanese relations with foreign countries in general and particularly concerning Japan's relations with America. While perhaps no book has appeared of greater value in this respect than the present volume, the addition of an index would have increased its value to students. As Mr. Blakeslee informs us in his introduction:

> There arose, soon after the close of the Russian war, a spirit of suspicion and even hostility between certain elements in the population of both the United States and Japan. . . . This period of friction, which might easily have passed without any serious result, was continued by the efforts of the jingo elements in both lands. . . . So evident were these attempts to arouse mutual suspicion that President Taft declared: "When one considers the real feelings of the two peoples as a whole, when one considers the situation from the standpoint of sanity and real patriotism in each country, it is difficult to characterize in polite or moderate language the conduct of those who are attempting to promote misunderstanding and ill-feeling between the two countries. . . ."

In view of the danger from such campaigns of international slander, subjects connected with Japan were presented at a conference at Clark University, where many experts gave addresses on certain aspects of Japan's national life and of the relations between Japan and the United States. The University now publishes them in book form. Among the twenty-two chapters on twenty-two different subjects in this volume are: "The New Japan," by Dr. Arthur Judson Brown; "Japan as a Colonizer," by Dr. Nitobe, who last year lectured at a number of universities in this country; "The Secret of Japanese Success," by Professor Droppers, of Williams, who has lived long in Japan; "The Progress of Japanese Industry," by the Hon. William C. Redfield, the new Secretary of Commerce; "The Family-of-Nations Idea and Japan," by Professor George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard; and "The Japanese in America," by Dr. Takamine, President of the New York Nippon Club. Americo-Japanese relations are discussed by President Jordan, of Stanford University, Professor Maxey, of the University of Nebraska, and Mr. Frederick McCormick, the well-known newspaper correspondent.

Wendell Phillips: The Faith of an American. By George E. Woodberry. Printed for the Woodberry Society by the Merrymount Press. $1.50.

A Day at Castrogiovanni, etc. By George E. Woodberry. Printed for the Woodberry Society by the Merrymount Press. $1.50.

Kingdom of All Souls (The), etc. By George E. Woodberry. Printed for the Woodberry Society by the Merrymount Press. $1.50.

In that select company of teachers who have won not only the respect but the intimate personal loyalty of their students Professor Woodberry must be numbered. That from among his former pupils has been formed a society for the purpose of publishing his writings in prose and verse is, if proof were needed, proof enough of the truth of this statement. The three thin volumes under discussion, one address and two books of poetry, are the first to be published under the auspices of that society. It must be confessed that readers who have never had the advantage of coming into direct personal contact with Professor Woodberry miss from his writings something of the power and inspiration which he undoubtedly possesses, and which, to his friends, seems the most vital element of his work. Particularly is this true of his poetry. The verse medium of a great poet is like a lens that concentrates upon a single theme the whole brilliant genius of the author. The verse of Professor Woodberry seems rather to diffuse than to concentrate the power of his personality. As Professor Woodberry himself confesses, what readers have sometimes mistaken for complex allegory he has intended for simple statement of feeling and incident. Where such confusion can exist there must be some indirectness of expression, if not of thought. Possibly the difficulty arises from an unconscious spiritual reticence rather than from lack of control over the mechanics of speech. The three volumes are, as the names of Updike and the Merrymount Press lead us to expect, splendid examples of the printer's art.

Everyman Encyclopædia (The). Edited by Andrew Boyle. Volumes I and II. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 35c. per volume.

Inquiry is often made for a condensed small-volume encyclopædia. This extension of Everyman's Library bids fair to meet this want adequately. There will be twelve volumes in all, of the same size and style as the hundreds of volumes which are already included in the Library, furnished at the extremely low price which has made the Library notable. The pages are closely printed, as is permissible in such a book of reference, and each volume contains over six hundred pages and about half a million words.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It is expected that the set will be completed within the year. Illustrations and diagrams are used sparingly. A large number of American topics are included, and the geographical and historical sections relating to the United States seem to be especially full. The work will make an excellent present for a boy or a girl.

Railroads: Rates and Regulation. By William Z. Ripley. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $3.

Dr. Ripley is professor of economics in Harvard University. His first chapter is a historical survey of the development of railways in the United States, and that chapter forms an essay of human interest to the general reader. The ensuing chapters of this scholarly and comprehensive volume are devoted to an accurate and expert study of the economic and social evils which have grown up around our great railway system and the legislation which has been devised to correct these evils. The volume is not written in advocacy of any "ism," but is a product of the scientific and historic spirit—the spirit defined by Dr. Ripley in his preface in words which are worth quoting:

> An earnest effort has been made to set down the facts concerning this highly controversial subject with scientific rigor and with fairness to all three of the great parties concerned, the owners, the shippers, and the people. If bias there be, it will in all likelihood be found to favor the welfare of the "dim, inarticulate multitude"—that so inert mass of interests and aspirations too indefinitely informed as to details and too much occupied in earning its daily bread to be able to analyze its own vital concerns, to give expression to its will, and even sometimes, as it seems, wisely to choose its spokesmen and representatives. It is this helpless and unorganized public, always in need of an advocate, which perhaps most strongly appeals to the academic mind. If there be lack of judicial poise in this regard, it is, at all events, palliated by free confession in advance.

These words express, it seems to us, the attitude that should be assumed by all good citizens—editors, lawyers, legislators, or railway managers—in considering the intricate problems involved in the relation of the railways to the Government.

Panama, Past and Present. By Farnham Bishop. The Century Company, New York. 75c.

Mr. Bishop, a son of the Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has written an interesting and distinctly popular volume on a subject about which he has had an unusual opportunity to become well informed. Like other popular writers, however, he has fallen into many inaccuracies of statement and phrase that vitally injure the value of his work. When an author describes "ruins that in the North would be swarming with . . . *adders*," the reader begins to suspect the exactness of that writer's statements about the less familiar fauna of the tropics. Likewise when Mr. Bishop, following in the footsteps of Charles Francis Adams, ridicules Esquemeling's estimate of the size of Old Panama, the reader wonders why Mr. Bishop does not even take the trouble to quote correctly the account which he attacks. His explanation of the phrase "the Spanish Main" is one for which no authority can be found.

Foundations: A Statement of Christian Belief in Terms of Modern Thought. By Seven Men of Oxford. The Macmillan Company, New York. $8.50.

The contributors of the nine essays included in this volume declare that "a new theology is needed," and that the task of bringing it out belongs to "the younger generation." Their essays may be described in Mr. Beecher's phrase as "hauling bricks" for it. Their topics, with one exception, are the points of Christian thought and doctrine on which the conservative and the liberal wings of the Church divide. Their endeavor to reconcile the two is pursued on the fundamental principle of the Church of England, "to keep the mean between the two extremes of too much stiffness in refusing and of too much easiness in admitting variation." The stress of their argument, however, inclines, on the whole, toward the Broad Church side. Irenic, judicious, persuasive as it is, and affirming that "the union of God and man is the center of our theology," yet as a volume on the "foundations" it is defective at the base of these in the Christian doctrine of God, emphasizing his immanence but blinking his transcendence, and failing in an adequate conception of his immanence; *e. g.*, "To speak of an immanent Purpose is very good sense, but 'an immanent Will' is nonsense." The concluding essay, "God and the Absolute," leaves the quest for reality unsatisfied—an absolute *what* is God? Instead of following the cloud-girt metaphysical line taken by Bradley and Bosanquet, better had it been to follow that of Eucken (whom the writer merely names) to the thought of God as "an Absolute Spiritual Life, constituting the substance of Reality, its foundation and apex."

Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe (The). By Captain B. Granville Baker. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $3.50.

Captain Granville Baker's book comprises a fairly compact history and worth-while description of Turkey. The book has almost a melancholy interest, for Turkey is now left with but a small portion of her former European possessions. But this, in the author's mind, is of less importance than the fact that the Balkan War "is little more than an advanced guard action" for the great conflict to come—the clash between Teuton and Slav.

Letter Bag of Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope (The). Edited by A. M. W. Sterling. Two volumes. The John Lane Company, New York. $10.

These volumes have strong interest as preserving in a lively and spontaneous way a record of society and family life in the early part of the Victorian era and the last part of the Georgian era. Not all of the letters were written to or by Lady Stanhope, but she brought together epistles from many people, and that material has been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

collated in these and previous volumes with most readable result. To be sure, some of the records are of very trivial doings—on one page, for instance, we find a diary which has these important items: "4 o'clock, Went to Prayers; 6 o'clock, Fed the Pigs & Poultry; 7 o'clock, Supper on Table. . . . Goose Pie too much Baked & the Pork Roasted to Rags." Nevertheless, details like these help in making the picture vivid and amusing.

Irish Plays and Playwrights. By Cornelius Weygandt. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.
New Comedies. By Lady Gregory. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Both those who have closely followed the rapid growth of the Celtic renaissance and those who, through the medium of the Irish Players, are just beginning to appreciate the significance of this movement, will find Mr. Weygandt's book a work of unusual interest. In his comment upon individual writers, as well as in his treatment of the school as a whole, he has been distinctly successful. Of the leaders in this Celtic revival, discussed by Mr. Weygandt, hardly any one is better known in America than Lady Gregory. For, as Mr. Weygandt truly says, she has "done more than any other writer . . . to bring home to us the wonders of Gaelic romance." As a translator of ancient legends, as a dramatic interpreter of certain phases of modern Irish life, as a theatrical manager of large purpose and high ideals, she is a familiar figure to almost all. Her latest volume, "New Comedies," can serve only to enhance a reputation already secure. "McDonough's Wife," the one play in the book never yet produced by the Abbey Company, contains perhaps the most effectively convincing character Lady Gregory has yet created. McDonough, the proud piper, "of the generations of Orpheus . . . and all that made sounds of music from this back to the foundation of the earth," is a man worthy [the best genius of Synge.

American Spirit (The). By Oscar S. Straus. The Century Company, New York. $2.

The establishment of religious liberty, the securing of our political independence, the formation of a confederated Republic under a written Constitution, the abolition of slavery and the preservation of the Union, the vitalization of the principles of social justice, and, finally, our leadership in promoting arbitration among the nations—these, says the Hon. Oscar S. Straus in his just-published volume, are the great epochs of our history. The volume would be worth reading if for nothing else than the initial chapter on "The American Spirit," the reprint of a Washington's Birthday address last year at Brown University. Ever since the delivery of that address we have been hoping that it might be reproduced in more permanent form. It is, as any address in Providence might well be, a glorification of the spirit of Roger Williams, who laid there the foundations of a community which not only separated Church and State, but secured to every member an absolute liberty of conscience. Something more than a century separated this foundation of religious liberty from our foundation of political freedom; as Mr. Straus says, "the War of Independence was inspired by the distinct hope and purpose to enlarge and secure individual freedom." Indeed, as he says later, no war, with the possible exception of our war with Mexico, was ever begun by us except to vindicate human rights. This is the basic notion in the American spirit, whether we regard our National, our economic, or our international relations. As to the economic life, our author warns us, aptly, that the equality of political rights will not conserve the stability of our institutions unless the gateway of economic betterment remains wide open. Mr. Straus's record as Secretary of Commerce entitles his words on economic topics to be received with respect, and the chapters on various aspects of commerce printed in the present volume are of interest as reflecting his views, particularly on immigration. He has a keen insight into this problem, believing that immigrants and their children "in peace and in war have also proved no less true and noble Americans than those who preceded them in time, but did not surpass them in the love of our common country." When he speaks of our international relations, Mr. Straus is specially interesting, as may be assumed from one who has given distinguished service abroad, and who is now a member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. We are glad to note that first of all in the discussion of our international relations is a chapter entitled "Humanitarian Diplomacy." And we are very glad that in this chapter and elsewhere in the volume the author accentuates Secretary Hay's services in this direction. Mr. Hay emphasized a new principle of internationalism. In his opinion, national wrongs are also of *international* concern. As Mr. Straus poetically and appealingly puts it, "the suffering from oppression in one country often casts its pitiable wreckage upon the hospitable shores of other lands, however far removed." Thus, as he adds, Mr. Hay's "Russian and Rumanian Notes" "will remain as classics in the 'Diplomacy of Humanity'—a diplomacy which received its greatest impetus from his magic pen and his humane soul." On the other hand, more closely than many people think, commercial diplomacy is connected with humanitarian diplomacy. In these days of so-called "Dollar Diplomacy" we may remember that our very first treaty (1778) was one of amity and commerce. Mr. Straus traces our honorable history in commercial diplomacy, and calls attention to the fact that in its extension the standard of public morals has also been lifted. The book inexcusably lacks an index.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE READER'S VIEW

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY

The recent article in The Outlook reviewing "The Monroe Doctrine" through "A Poll of the Foreign Press" is timely and was read with absorbing interest by the undersigned. It clearly shows that the Doctrine is gaining for itself from the leading world powers an acknowledged place in international ethics.

From among your own comments I was specially impressed with the following:

> The enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine implies our Government's police power. Under that power we are expected to protect not only our own interests, but those of other countries, etc., in the territory over which this Doctrine has spread its protecting wings.

Bully for The Outlook! Such rational view regarding this Nation's responsibility with reference to the Monroe Doctrine is to be commended, and it is to be hoped will prevail with the majority of the American people. In fact, it is the only view that can properly be taken.

The political disturbances which with almost periodical regularity transpire now in one, then in another one of the countries to the south of us, comprising Central America, give force to this view, and just now the Mexican situation makes it almost imperative that the Government of this country should be in a position to exert such "police power."

The completion and opening of the Panama Canal in the near future further tend to focus public attention on the countries which intervene between the United States and its Canal Zone, and emphasize the idea that peaceful and orderly conditions should prevail in these countries.

The problem then presents itself to our statesmen to place the Government in a correct position from which it can justly and in a friendly way exert this police power without in the least wounding or offending the national sense of any of these countries, nor conflicting with the most common prevailing usages in an intercourse among friendly nations.

Contemplating the geographical situation of these countries with reference to this country and its responsibility in the Canal Zone, is it strange that the long advocated and almost forgotten project of the Pan-American Railway is called to one's mind?

At the International American Conference held in the city of Washington on the 26th of February, 1890, certain principles were adopted in due form by that body with reference to the Pan-American Railway project, which was then being called to life. Among others, under paragraph 14, occurs the following: "*That the railroad should be declared forever neutral for the purpose of securing freedom of traffic.*" Here we have an idea which might furnish the nucleus of a plan which seemingly would meet all the exigencies of the problem covered by police jurisdiction.

Let us assume the existence of a through railway line from the southern confines of this country, say at El Paso, through the central part of Mexico, continuing and passing in succession through each of the countries of Central America to the city of Panama.

Let each of the countries through which the railway line passes be the absolute and inalienable owner of the works forming the roadbed of the railway. Let an International Railway Commission be formed, composed of representatives of all the eight countries interested, with the necessary powers for the complete control of the enterprise, including financing and operation.

Let the railway line thus constructed and owned be leased to an operating company, which is to equip the line in its entirety with track, rolling stock, and all other necessary appliances, and operate the line, all under the supervision of said International Railway Commission.

Let this country, the United States, assume its share of the burden by guaranteeing the interest on the capital necessary for the equipment, and which is to be furnished by the operating company.

Let the railway line be *so neutralized that it is open at all times to all legitimate traffic, that it is not to be interrupted by acts of man.* To make this effective the said Commission may organize a proper railway guard on a military basis.

Would not such a railway line, constructed, owned, operated, controlled, and guarded in the manner indicated, furnish all the elements for a police power of a character to which all of the nations interested would readily lend their aid?

THEODORE PASCHKE, M. A. S. C. E.

New York City.

MAKING THE BEST OF A BAD BUSINESS

There is a saloon-keeper in Detroit, with one establishment in the factory section and another in the shipping district, who is credited with being among the greatest influences for moderation the city has known. He will not sell mixed drinks because he thinks they are injurious; does not permit treating; refuses to extend credit; limits patrons to four drinks a day; permits no card-playing or bad language; lives strictly within the law; closes on Sundays and holidays; exhibits only one small beer sign—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

about 2 x 4—that indicates his business; permits no minors, women, or questionable characters in his places; and closes the wharf front saloon on the nights there are prize-fights in Windsor because he abominates roughs and brutality.

His saloons are plain, but neat and clean. There is no plate glass or "third rail." No person showing any sign of liquor will be served. Hundreds have been turned away. All but one have returned and thanked him later.

And he makes money.

He has twenty-four employees, and nine of them are teetotalers. He rigidly examines applicants for jobs as to their sobriety.

Once he kept open Sundays. His receipts now are larger than when he did business seven days a week.

He says the saloon-keeper who violates the law is an enemy not only to society, but to himself. Drink he considers a curse and is glad the habit is declining. So long as man will yield to the temptation he believes the best thing to do is to make the saloon as unobjectionable as possible.

Doesn't this man's unusual example in factory and water-side sections of a great manufacturing city afford a new phase of the saloon question for study? It is not a pose. He is past middle life, has been in the liquor trade since he was a youth (his father dying and leaving a small hotel and bar-room to him), and, being so crippled as to incapacitate him for other lines of endeavor, he has worked out the saloon problem in his own way through the experience of many years.

New York City. RICHARD SPILLANE.

A CHINAMAN ON CHINA

The reading of your editorials on "China" and "Mongolia" that appeared in the April 19 issue afforded me great delight. I cannot help but appreciate deeply your friendly attitude toward my country as apparent in your editorials.

It is a notorious fact that the government at Urga, which is supported by the strong arm of the Czar, does not represent the will of the people of Mongolia. On the contrary, we all know that the majority of Mongolia princes and nobles have declared themselves in favor of the Republic that has been founded in place of the old régime, and have shown their loyalty to the new Government by sending members to both houses of the national Congress at Peking. The adverse movement at Urga could not, of course, have arisen without the active assistance of Russia. People in other parts of Mongolia were not blind to this fact, as shown by their condemning in unmistakable terms the disturbance. They seemed to realize that what Russia has been and is trying to do in Mongolia appeared to be, as it actually is, no different from what Japan has done to Korea.

Surely the Urgan nobles themselves must have awakened to the serious predicament, for they recently communicated with President Yuan, saying in substance: We feel that we are not at liberty to retreat in our independence owing to our obligation to friendly neighbors. You will please consult with them and get their consent. Soon after this interesting communication became known to Russia, the so-called Urga-Russian treaty was announced. From the very provisions of this treaty, one cannot but have strong suspicion that Russia was more than desirous of concluding it. It is an insult to China and a defiance to the world. China is doing all that circumstances permit her to do at present. The surprising part about it is that the world accepts the effrontery without so much as a diplomatic protest. We cannot believe that the world tolerates the doctrine that might makes right.

The unholy activities of both Russia and England within the outlying section of China cannot, as you have clearly pointed out, be for the good of China. Your fearlessness in stating these facts will merit the deep, enduring appreciation of all thinking people and friends of China. C. H. LUNG.

University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS PHRASE

President Hyde, of Bowdoin, in an article in The Outlook several months ago, spoke of the pernicious effects of the little phrase "getting by." Another insidious companion to this is the oft-repeated group of words, "out in the world." The college man has come to regard himself as something apart during his undergraduate days and sometimes beyond that period. He loafs by the fraternity house fire and thinks of the great things he will do when he gets "out in the world." The friends at home ask him what his profession will be when he comes "out in the world." The faculty and the college preachers speak of the great tasks that are waiting for the college man "out in the world." Is it any wonder that he comes to consider himself as existing in a detached microcosm? College life has in it much that is artificial, superficial, and unreasoned. But is it any more detached from the big game than any other entity, such as a well-organized business office? For the man who does not earn his own way, or part of it, college may be more or less of a kindergarten. But then the world is also a nursery for others of its wealthy sons. To tell a college man that things are waiting for him "out in the world" is like talking baby talk to a baby.

Amherst, Massachusetts. J. C. LONG.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MANY INVENTIONS

A MECHANICAL SUGAR CANE HARVESTER

ON the sugar plantations of late years it has been hard to get enough labor to handle the cane because the Negroes have emigrated in numbers from plantation to city. Attempts to make an automatic cane-harvester have failed, although many years ago a prize of $2,000 for one that would work was offered by the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association. Now such a machine has been made. The "Technical World Magazine" thus describes it:

The machine, which is automatic, is propelled by a 60-horse-power gasoline engine. The eleven rollers in the upper framework take the cane in a swath of width varying from one to three feet, according to density of the cane and thickness of the stalks. As the cane goes through these rollers it is cut by knives set to the width of the rollers' swath. One man controls the entire machine.

As the stalks are lifted up and pass the rollers, all leaves are caught—in much the same way that rotary brushes on a street sweeper pick up particles of débris from the asphalt—and stripped from the cane. The top bunch of leaves also is cut off, and the stalks are deposited on a following or trailer wagon, all ready to go to the crushers in the mill.

BIBLE NATURAL HISTORY

In the British Museum there has been a special exhibition of the plants, animals, and birds mentioned in the Bible, and incidentally some odd bits of information are contained in the catalogue. Thus it is said that the common fowl is not mentioned in the Old Testament, and was probably introduced into Palestine after the Roman conquest. The "unicorn" of the Old Testament was probably the Syrian aurochs, now extinct. That the "behemoth" was not the hippopotamus is made probable by the fact that there is no record of the latter animal in Syria or Palestine in historical times. The "tares" of the Bible were darnel grasses, whose seeds are poisonous; the "rose" was probably the narcissus, while the "lily" was the poppy anemone.

WATER-CORE GOLF-BALLS

Even our most innocent recreations seem hedged about with unseen dangers. In a recent issue of the "Journal of the American Medical Association" is reported the case of a boy who lost the sight of his right eye as the result of cutting into a golf-ball. This report is by no means the first one of its kind; indeed, there have been many, both here and abroad, and attention has been called to the unwisdom of dissecting *any* golf-ball lest it prove to be one of the "water-core" variety. As a rule, the centers of these balls are formed by a rubber bag containing various heavy fluids, almost all of which are highly caustic. Analyses of the contents in a number of reported cases have disclosed hydrochloric acid, solutions of zinc chlorid, caustic soda, and other dangerous cauterants. These burning liquids and their rubber container are tightly covered by machine-wound ribbons or other material, and are thereby subjected to great pressure. It follows that when burst or cut open the fluid contents are expelled with explosive force, generally into the face of the dissector or some innocent onlooker. Recently the United States Golf Association took up the matter and issued this warning: "Owing to the fact that serious accidents have occurred in the past few years due to cutting open certain makes of golf-balls containing acid and other sight-destroying compounds, the Association warns all persons to refrain from this dangerous practice."

SMUDGE POTS AND MOTOR CYCLES

Mr. H. G. Hall tells picturesquely in the "Technical World Magazine" of the way in which the orange-growers of Southern California watch and fight "their common enemy, J. Frost." After repeated losses and defeats they organized a costly motor cycle service at night:

Three men cover almost three thousand acres of bearing orange and lemon groves at intervals of from one to two hours during the night. Each man rides alone through the dark, stopping at intervals to write a few figures on a small card that he carries. Each card represents the temperature of the particular locality from which it was taken, and at headquarters is placed on a corresponding section of a large wall map of the territory covered by the Citrus Protective Association.

Should a cold wave of air threaten the groves it can be seen on this map in time for the orange and lemon farmers to rally to their "smudge pots" before the fruit freezes. The smudge pots are nothing more than large sheet-iron lamps that burn low-grade oil. One of these pots burning by every tree raises the temperature of the entire grove.

The fruit on the orange trees begins to freeze when the temperature drops below about twenty-six degrees Fahrenheit. Consequently, when the million-dollar motor cycle team brings in a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

report of "twenty-eight and going down," the alarm is sent out from the Protection Headquarters. Every orange rancher springs quickly from bed when the telephone bell rings five times in the night. Slipping on his clothes and grasping his torch, Mr. Rancher soon lights every smudge pot that stands waiting by the side of each precious tree of golden fruit.

Then the weird sight of a hundred flames in every acre of the somber green groves announces the defeat of Jack Frost. The spell of the chill god of the night is broken by the burnt offering of the sordid incense distillate. The night riders having done their work, the torch brigade fares silently out into the night, and leaves a trail of ruddy fires behind to mark its passing.

ANCIENT CLIMATE RECORDS

The trunks of ancient trees have been found to contain indelible records of changes in climate. A study of giant trees in California, Arizona, and Idaho has been made by our Forest Service and by observers acting under the Carnegie Institution; some of the trees bore evidence of ages reaching from 2,000 to 3,150 years. Here are some of the conclusions as told in the "Hardwood Record:"

Careful study of the rate of growth of over three hundred of the giant trees, many of them upward of 2,000 years old, strongly supports the belief of very decided fluctuations in climatic conditions extending over periods of several hundred years.

One conclusion from the study of Western yellow pine in Arizona is that the climate of the Southwest is becoming drier, the snowfall less, the winters shorter, and that it has been doing so for a long time. This finding is corroborated by the presence in that country of irrigation ditches and other ruins of an ancient people, indicating that water was at one time fairly plentiful in places now remote from any signs of springs, streams, or other sources of supply. Investigation of the rate of growth of the same species of tree in Idaho indicates that the winters there are also shorter and the snowfall less than formerly, but in this case the change in conditions is favorable to tree growth, since it is producing a longer growing season.

In order to study the interior of living trees a form of drill was devised for removing a solid core of wood extending from the center to the bark. With these it is hoped to obtain data from the largest and oldest specimens of the big trees, which will throw more light on conditions thirty centuries or more ago.

MORE NEW USES FOR THE MOVIE

Professor Münsterberg, of Harvard University, is responsible for what is known as the cinematograph nerve test. The aim of the test is to reduce the motor car accidents in the United States to a minimum. The chauffeur is placed in a motor car in a hall equipped for the purpose. He is seated at the wheel of the machine, which is jacked up so that all the machinery is movable, while the car remains stationary. The experiments are conducted in a darkened room. In front of the car is a white wall, on which moving pictures are shown. They are immediately before the chauffeur student's eyes. The student is instructed to act as he would in real life, if he were to witness any of the incidents in real life which he is seeing appear on the screen. Although the student knows that the car he is operating is perfectly stationary, the fact that he is under a test keys him up to the situation, and the result is that he behaves very much as he would if he were actually running a car and meeting with incidents such as are appearing on the screen.

Another interesting use of motion pictures will be made at the State Fair in Syracuse in September. The New York State Hospital Commission is now preparing a unique series of films illustrating the daily routine of life in the State hospitals for the insane. The patients and relatives will be spared humiliation by the careful guarding of the identity of every inmate. When it is necessary that features be transmitted through the camera, only nurses and other hospital attendants will pose. The series of films will show the public exactly how these State institutions are conducted.

A HOUSE-FLY AS BIG AS A CAT

Many thousands of people have seen the big glass mosquito at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Now it has a companion in a house-fly 64,000 times as big as the one we are so often adjured to "swat" or "starve." This model has cost nine months of work and study on the part of Ignasz Matausch, a Hungarian model-maker in the service of the Museum. The proportions have been preserved with the minutest care, Mr. Matausch having made his drawings and casts for the head, body, and various members of the insect from dissection. Larvæ and pupæ of the fly are shown in models molded on the same scale, as are the eggs, which appear as little cucumber-shaped pieces of paraffin about two inches long. A real fly's egg is just about visible to the naked eye. The same artist has painted an enlargement (1,500 diameters) of the hairy foot of the fly, showing the typhoid bacilli, of which the insect is the common carrier, on the claw-like tip of the member.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BY THE WAY

High on the roll of honor of the heroic women who did what they could to relieve suffering in the Balkan War must be placed the name of Fräulein Alt, a Swiss lady of San Stefano. When almost every other resident of that city had fled on account of the cholera, Fräulein Alt stayed to carry water to the dying soldiers, though forbidden to do so by the sentries. Her example was finally followed by others, and an emergency hospital established to care for the sufferers.

"Arrest the men too. They are as guilty as the women," were the ringing words with which the Judge of the new "Morals Court" of Chicago rebuked a policeman at the opening session of the Court recently. The policeman, following the rules of the old "double standard," had arrested two unfortunate girls but had freed their male escorts. The new Court will have jurisdiction in matters concerning the social evil, and it purposes to punish traffickers in vice, not simply to hound the women.

The bicycle built for a baby, which used occasionally to be seen during the palmy days of bicycle-riding, has now given way to the miniature automobile, a picture of which appears in the "Scientific American." The one illustrated was built in England, is scarcely larger than a baby carriage, and is operated by a child of five, who takes his little brother and sister out riding in it with all the assurance of a veteran chauffeur.

The Fram, a newspaper report announces, is to have the honor of being the first vessel other than a war-ship to pass through the Panama Canal. Captain Amundsen expects to start on his new Polar expedition in the historic ship in the summer of 1914, after voyaging from Buenos Aires through the Canal to the Pacific coast. The National Geographic Society has made a grant of $20,000 toward the expenses of the expedition.

In the May Day parade of labor organizations in York City a side-light on the popularity of a certain toy dear to the children's hearts was seen in the appearance of a division, recently organized, known as the Teddy Bear Makers' Union.

The Boys' Achievement Band is sending forty-two of its members on a tour around the world. Most of the boys come from San Francisco, where they were organized by the National Youth Achievement Committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. When the boys get back from their trip they will become officers of the National Boys' City at the Exposition.

Sargent, the famous portrait painter, is likely to become equally celebrated in his genre work. At the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in London this year he shows no portraits, but his "Interior of a Weaver's Shop" and "Spanish Gypsies" have called forth enthusiastic praise from the critics.

The Century Theater in New York City has special apparatus for producing wind effects, thunder and lightning simultaneously. The wind machine consists of a drum with slats which are rotated over an apron of corded silk, which produces the whistling sound of wind; the lightning is produced by powdered magnesium electrically ignited; thunder is simulated by rolling a thousand pounds of stone, junk, and chain down a chute ending in an iron plate, followed by half a dozen cannon balls and supplemented by the deafening notes of a thunder drum.

In the recent Far Eastern Olympic Games at Manila the best all-round athlete was a Chinaman, Pan Wen-ping, who won the Decathlon; the 100-yard dash was won by a Filipino; while the Japanese won the Marathon and had a baseball team that defeated the Filipinos in every game.

The great period of tapestry-weaving, says a little book called "Household Textiles," by Charlotte M. Gibbs, was from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century; since then the heights have not again been reached. This fact probably accounts for the high prices realized for fine tapestries of the sixteenth century. At a recent sale at Christie's in London, $73,500 was paid for a set of tapestries of this date—four panels representing scenes in the history of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

Park Commissioner Stover, of New York City, has had a happy thought in connection with the great numbers of chestnut trees killed by the blight in recent years in the city's parks. He is going to build log cabins from the dead trees, and allow them to be used as headquarters for the Boy Scouts.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan emphasized character as a banker's most important asset, and recently Lord Cromer spoke of character as a Government official's indispensable qualification, using these words: "I have always held that 75 per cent of the influence of British officials for good depends on character, and only 25 per cent on brains. Mistakes arising from defective intelligence will generally admit of being rectified. Those which are due to defects of character are more often irremediable."

The first conveyances seen by the stranger who comes to New York City by water, the horse cars of the Belt Line, are to be replaced by storage battery electric cars. The incoming traveler will thus no longer receive the impression that the metropolis has only just passed the ox-cart era of locomotion.

Mr. J. H. Harris, in his book "Dawn in Darkest Africa," finds that the industrial instinct is developing among native Africans. "It is said," he remarks, "of the Indian coolie that anywhere he will make two blades grow to the one blade the white man can produce. In this respect the African follows hard on the heels of his Indian rival. In Southern Nigeria I met several successful native farmers. . . . One of these some years ago bought 200 acres of land at $1 an acre. . . This man has now a turnover of nearly $100,000 a year."

This statement by Mr. Harris is still more surprising: "In the British [African] colonies native traders are pressing on to positions of dominating influence. These men can handle cargoes of four figures and pay at an hour's notice. . . Most of them conduct their business on modern principles with typists, cashiers, messenger boys, and so forth. Not a few of them are frequently in a financial position to strike a bargain and settle a transaction before a European firm can get a cable reply from the home directors."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED